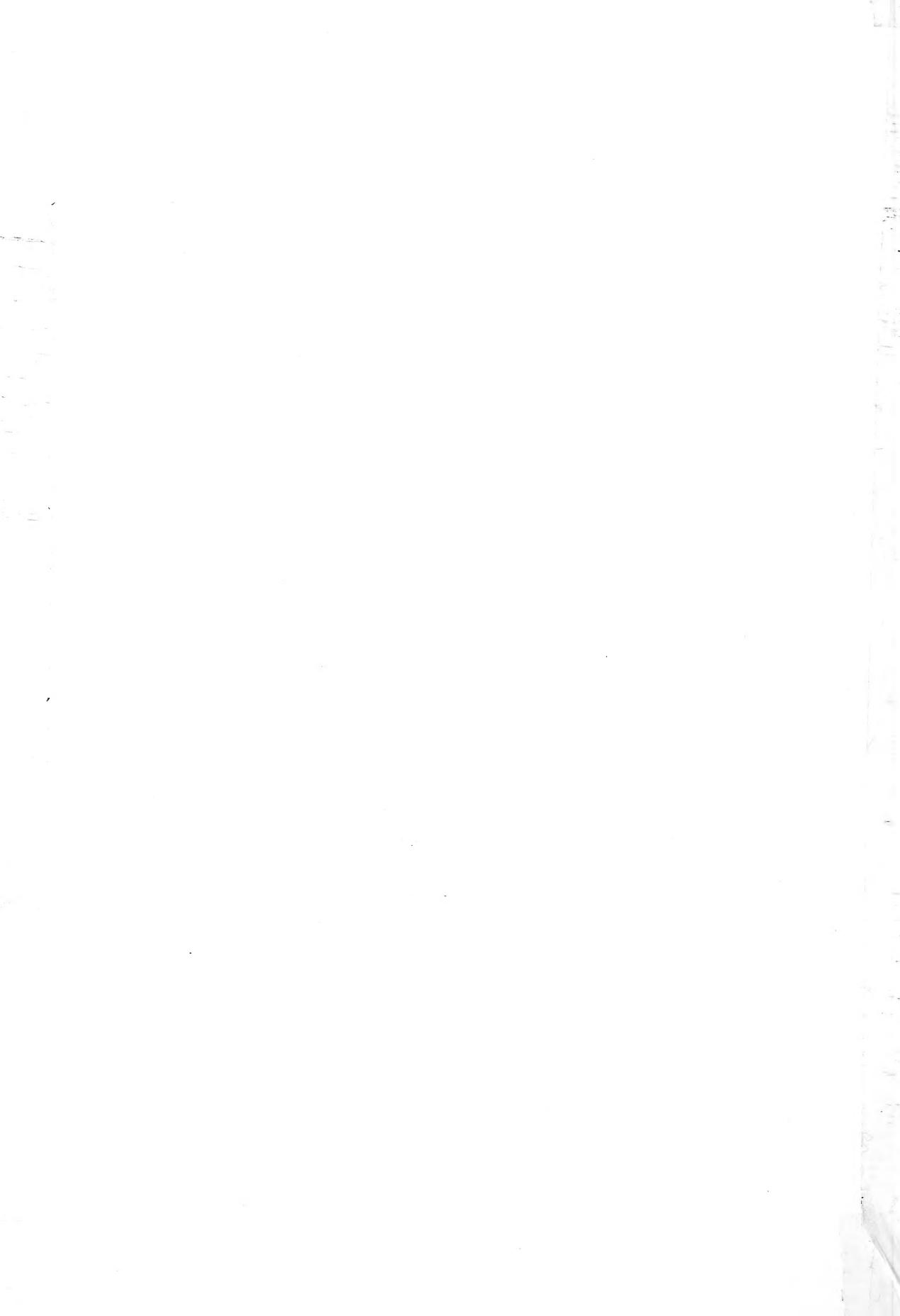


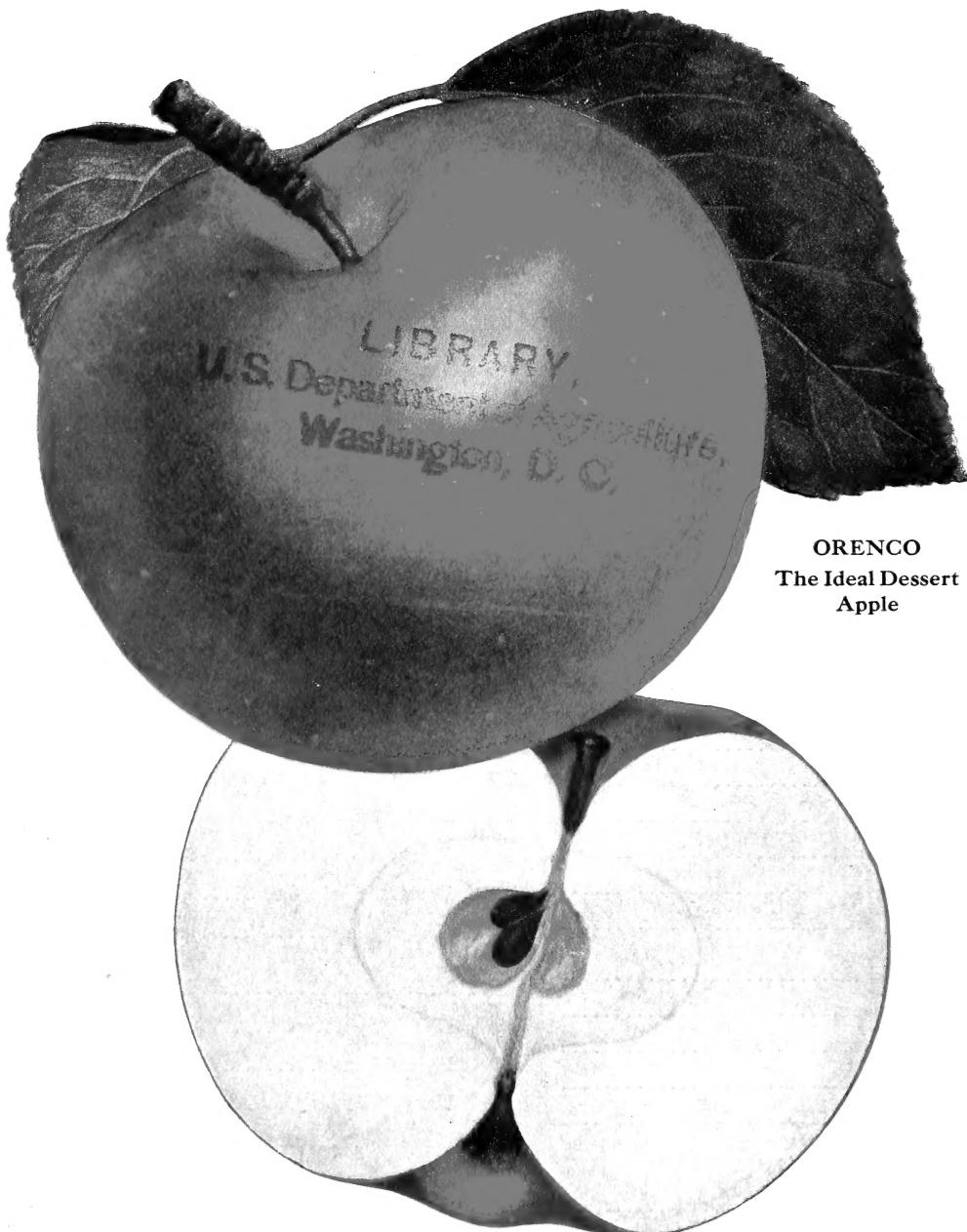
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62-710

OREGON NURSERY Co.



ORENCO
The Ideal Dessert
Apple

ORENCO • OREGON

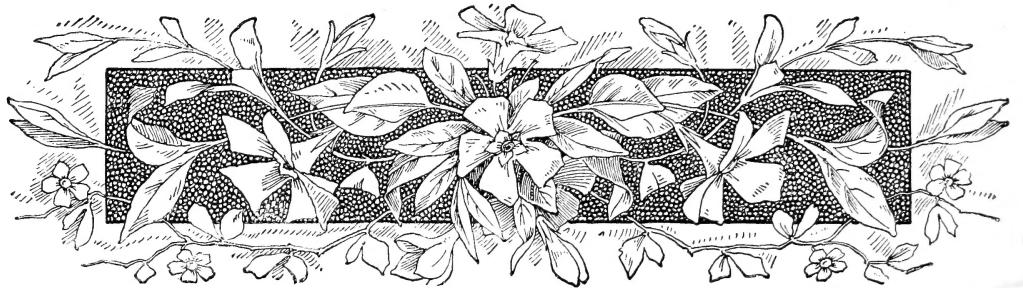


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ESTABLISHED 1867

INCORPORATED 1900

Descriptive Catalogue of
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES
SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES
SMALL FRUITS, ETC.**

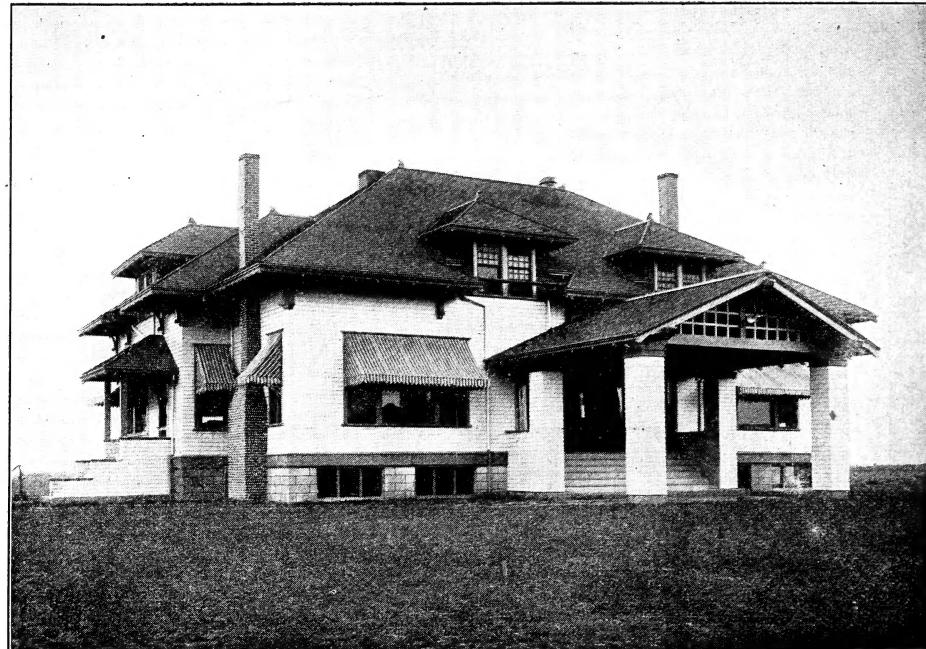
Classified under the following heads:

**I. FRUIT DEPARTMENT
II. ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT**

1. DECIDUOUS TREES
2. EVERGREEN TREES
3. DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
4. EVERGREEN SHRUBS
5. CLIMBING VINES
6. BULBS AND TUBERS
7. ROSES

SEVENTH EDITION

**Oregon Nursery Company
ORENCO, OREGON**



The Company's Home Office, Orenco

Notice to Customers

ORDER EARLY.—Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be time allowed for shipping long distances when necessary.

ORDERS BY MAIL.—Customers ordering by mail should write out their order plainly, on a separate sheet, and not include it in the body of their letter. Also write both name and postoffice address on both letter and order; it will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given, we ship according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder, excepting where prices are quoted delivered at some special point.

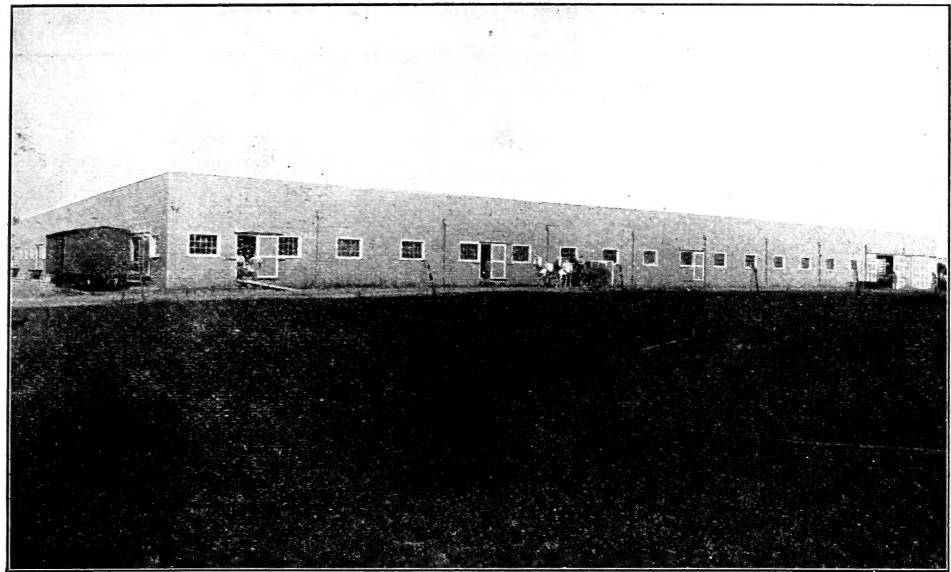
VARIETIES.—If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us as largely as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter varieties wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

NOTICE OF ERRORS.—Immediate notice should be given us of any error having been made in filling your order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

CASH WITH ORDER.—As we guarantee the freight on all shipments leaving our establishment, it will be necessary, on all orders from unknown parties, to remit the money with the order, or give satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., must be accompanied by at least one-half the amount in cash, otherwise they will receive no attention.

ADDRESS all communications to

**OREGON NURSERY CO.
Orenco, Oregon**



The Company's Packing and Storage House. The largest and most modern in the West, if not in the United States; has two acres under roof and the frost-proof compartment alone has a storage capacity of 5,000,000 trees.

Introduction



We take pleasure in presenting this, the seventh edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience in horticulture and floriculture have proven no longer worthy of general dissemination. We trust this new edition may prove valuable as a book of reference, as well as aiding our customers in selecting suitable varieties for their plantings.

We wish to thank our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and with our larger plant, increased and improved facilities for the prompt and systematic handling of business, we hope to continue enjoying your good will and patronage in the future, and we will spare neither effort nor expense to maintain the high standard achieved in the past, and to warrant the confidence reposed in us.

DEMAND FOR GOOD NURSERY STOCK

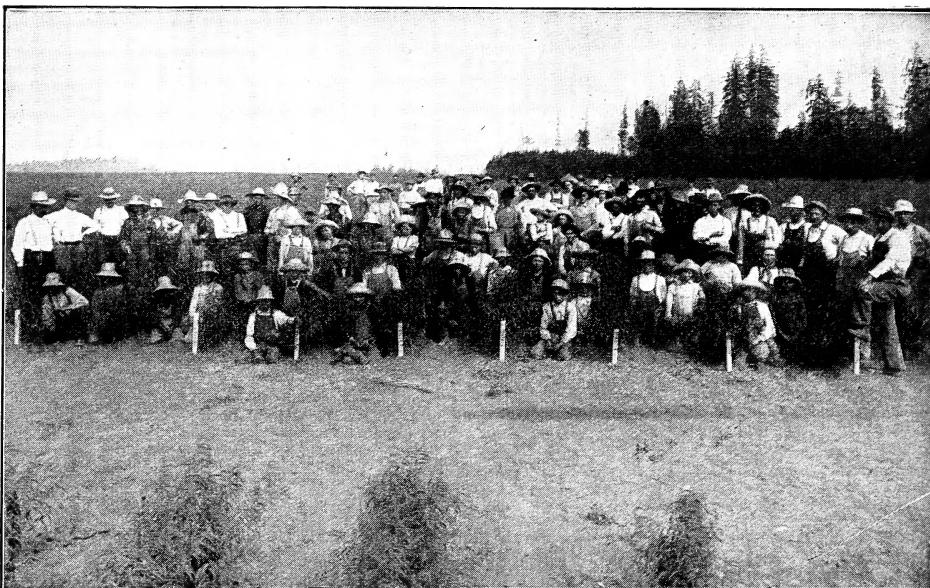
Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continued demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental, that has been experienced the past few years.

This demand is stimulated in part by the great profits resulting from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruits, but it is by no means limited to this incentive. People of every rank and station in life, including the humblest and most opulent, are beginning to see that nothing adds so much to the comfort and pleasure of life, as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different kinds of fruit for home use; that land planted with fruit trees of commercial renown increases in value more rapidly and yields a larger return on the investment than any other class of farm products; that the character of the home is portrayed by the appearance of its surroundings, and that nothing will enhance the value of their property, to say nothing of the pleasure enjoyed and the refining influence exerted over a family, than having a carefully selected assortment of ornamental trees, roses, shrubs, vines, etc., growing around the home.

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has reached the limit, but this idea has been advanced for the past twenty years, and the demand today is greater than it has ever been at any previous date, and is still growing. When we consider to what extent improved methods of factory canning and drying have increased the domestic consumption of different fruits, by rendering them practically as good as fresh throughout the year; improved shipping facilities; and still another condition which has probably done as much or more than any other to stimulate the demand for fruit, is the modern idea of finding or creating a market for the fruit, and then supplying the demand with goods put up in attractive shape under uniform grades and qualities. Through the organization of fruit-growers into societies for the handling of their product in bulk, they are able to secure broader and more dependable markets, and the result is that the markets of Europe, in fact all the world, are seeking the products of the horticulturist.

When we consider these conditions, and the additional fact that due to improper planting and negligence after planting, there is a comparatively large percentage of the trees planted that will never come into bearing, one can readily see that fruit-tree planting must continue unabated in order to keep pace with the demand for fruit.

THE OREGON NURSERY COMPANY



This view shows the Company's force of expert budders and helpers in a block of peach seedlings which have just been budded with marketable varieties

We would not tempt the uninitiated with a promise of a large fortune in a few years without labor or trouble, but we do say that the business of fruit-growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence will bring an ample and sure reward.

Taking all things into consideration, we doubt if a similar acreage equally adapted, situated and equipped with our transportation facilities, could be found in the Northwest, for the extensive propagation and distribution of all lines of nursery products, such as we grow. We can unreservedly assure our customers the same high-grade stock from our present plant as has been our custom to supply in the past, and if there is any difference it will be in favor of Orenco trees.



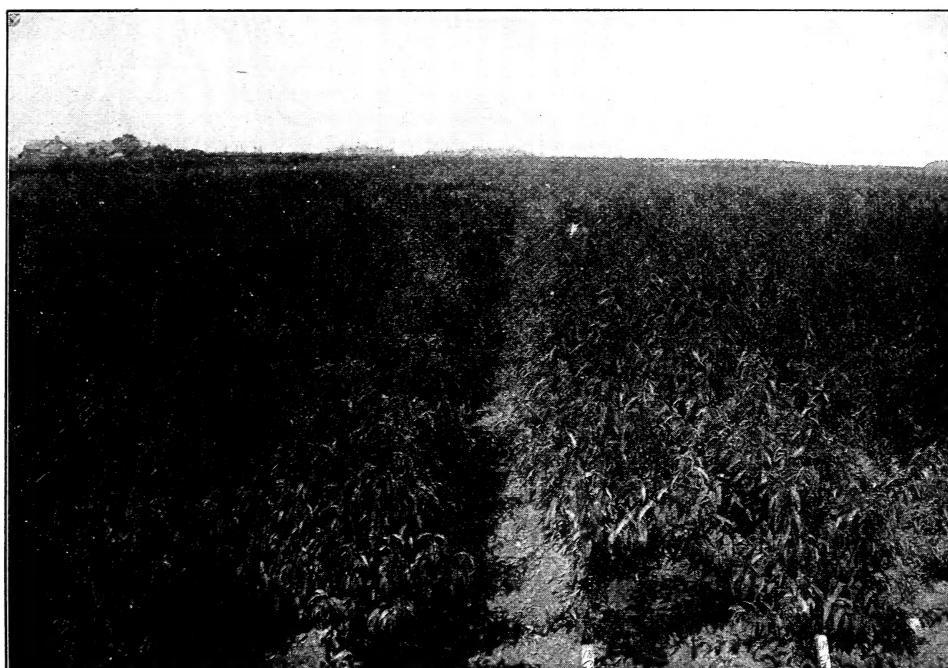
Where horse-power is used on an extensive scale. Young trees require cultivation to insure a steady, uninterrupted growth. Cultivation develops roots—roots make tops

OUR LOCATION

Our nursery is located at Orenco, Washington county, Oregon, just 12 miles west of Portland, on the Forest Grove line of the Oregon Electric Railway. Our close proximity to a center of transportation and immigration, as is Portland, affords us unsurpassed shipping facilities, as well as being more easily reached by the thousands of people who have occasion to come to Portland on other business, and who wish at the same time, to visit the Nursery and order stock. At the present time we have nine trains a day to and from Portland, and the time required to come out from Portland is only 45 minutes, hence you will see that we are easily reached, should you ever have occasion to visit the Nursery. You have our cordial invitation to come whenever you have an opportunity, and believe you will be a staunch supporter of Orenco trees after doing so.

While these advantages are favorable to us in our new location, there is another and greater advantage. The problem of growing young trees and keeping them clean and free from insect pests and diseases, when orchards well attended and unattended are within influencing distance, is a trying and expensive undertaking.

In consequence of desiring to escape these surroundings, but at the same time enjoy the advantages already mentioned, we decided on our present site, after considerable investigation and search. Our pur-



Block of one-year-old budded apple trees—three-year-roots. "The kind that's strong, and grows"

chase consisted of a trifle over one thousand acres of tillable land, which composes the principal part of our plant today. Even this acreage will not be sufficient to supply the demand for our budded trees grown on three-year-old roots, and it is possible we may have to add to our holdings at an early date.

The Oregon Electric Railway passes through the southern portion of our plant, within a few rods of our office and packing-house. Cars are loaded at Orenco and delivered to any railroad point in the United States without unloading.

SOIL

Our soil is a strong, deep, black, clay loam, free from alkali, hardpan or other injurious or undesirable features. It is such land as will produce immense crops of grain, hay, etc., and is consequently equally capable of producing strong, healthy young trees in both roots and top. With us irrigation is not necessary, and is not practiced. The precipitation during the late fall and early spring months being sufficient to supply abundant moisture in the ground, and which, by our method of deep sub-soiling, plowing and constant cultivation every week or ten days during the growing season, is retained and utilized during the hot, dry growing months of summer. This method develops a natural root-system with a few larger and stronger roots as leaders, which again throw out smaller roots and so on, until you have the fine delicate roots which are the real agencies for absorbing the nutrition from the soil which feeds the tree. You will find a more complete account of the superiority of our trees, the reasons why, etc., on page 6, under the heading, "Our Methods of Growing Trees."

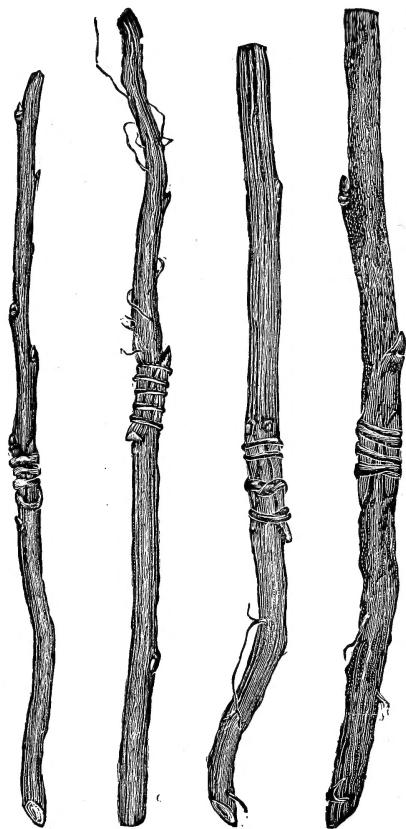


Fig. 3.—Four-piece root-grafts made from one seedling. Are planted in this form

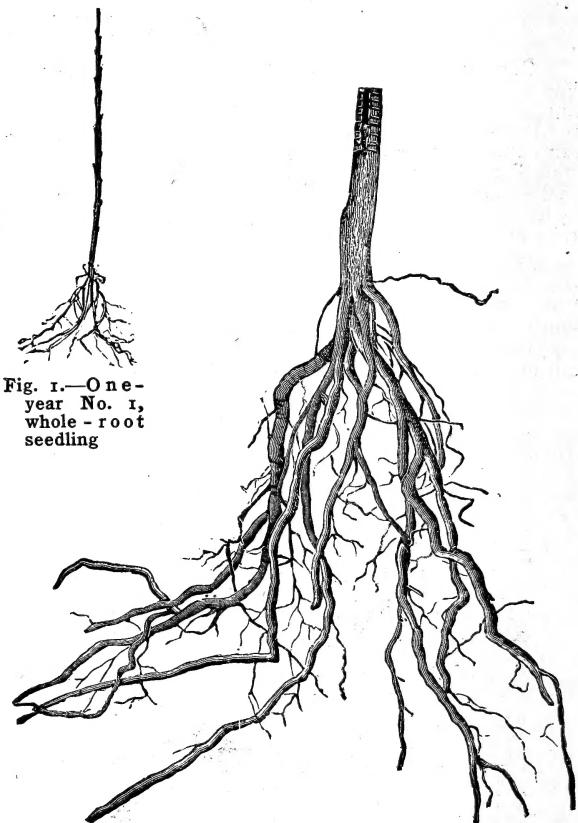


Fig. 2.—A two-year whole-root seedling, showing dormant bud

OUR METHOD OF GROWING THE FAMOUS ONE-YEAR-OLD BUDED TREE ON THREE-YEAR-OLD FOOT. THE BEST TREE TO PLANT.

The first thing that is necessary in commencing to grow trees is to have the soil cultivated deeply and thoroughly, making a mellow bed for the development and extension of the young roots. In January or February we plant out in nursery rows 4 feet apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows, No. 1 seedlings.

Fig. 1 in the above illustration shows the class of seedlings we set out, which at time of planting are one-year whole-rooted plants. In the following July or August the bud of the particular marketable variety wanted is inserted in the seedling about an inch or two above the ground. Fig. 2 shows the two-year-old whole-root seedling with the bud inserted, which remains dormant until the following spring. Recollect the seedling was one-year-old when first planted; it has been growing in the nursery row another year, developing roots, but supporting no bud, hence when it is a full two-year seedling, in the spring, after the bud was inserted it begins to nourish the new bud, the top of the seedling having been removed. This makes the famous one-year-top tree with three-year whole roots which have been so remarkably successful throughout the entire country—in the cold sections of Montana, in the irrigated sections of Washington, Idaho, California and other states, in the northern sections of British Columbia—in fact wherever our trees are planted and cared for they will excel.

Do not confuse a budded tree with a piece-root-grafted tree, made in the following manner. Instead of planting out a whole-root seedling such as we do, the yearling seedling is cut in two, three or four parts, into which is grafted a small scion of such variety as is desired to grow—see Fig. 3 in above illustration.

You will observe from the illustration that there are no roots whatever on the piece-root-grafts when planted, hence before the tops can be produced roots must be formed. A very large percentage of irrigated trees are grown under this system, for with the application of plenty of water a second-grade tree averaging about three feet in height can be produced in a season. Since there were no roots to begin with, and yet this growth, it is evident the growth is abnormal, and that the new wood has not been produced in the steady, natural way it should be to insure hardiness, healthiness and vigor of wood and constitution in the tree. Such a tree, while probably appearing fine, will not transplant so successfully as the non-irrigated tree; it will not adapt itself to changed and varied conditions as readily; it is lacking in hardihood and real vitality, consequently must have greater care and entails a greater risk to the planter than does a tree that has

been developed strictly in accord with the laws of nature; where the wood-growth has been extracted from the soil by a strong, well-developed root-system, and has matured into a well-ripened, hardy, resistive tree. When you plant your orchard, whether it be one acre for home use, or 100 acres of commercial varieties from which you are figuring to develop a big money-making proposition, remember it is the trees from which your returns are coming, and the class and character of trees set out that will, to a very large extent, influence the returns you get.

HARDINESS OF ORENCO TREES

Our competitors will tell you that Willamette Valley-grown trees will not succeed in more severe climates. Such statements are so lacking in accuracy and foundation that they are scarcely worthy of consideration. Our trees do succeed in the coldest sections of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, British Columbia, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, all parts of California; in fact, wherever they are planted and cared for properly they will succeed. We refer you to the illustration below as evidence. We also wish to call your special attention to two of the largest plantings, so far as we know, that were ever undertaken in Montana. We have reference to the plantings made by Mr. Daly of the Bitter Root Stock Farm, Hamilton, Mont., in the spring of 1898. In February, 1899, the notable freeze of that year occurred, when the mercury dropped to 40 degrees below zero, destroying trees on this great ranch that had been purchased from eastern nurseries, while our trees came through uninjured. As a result, Mr. Daly's manager placed with us an order for 15,000 trees to replace the eastern trees that had been killed, making 40,000 in all planted in this one orchard from the Oregon Nursery Company.

The next instance of where a large planter in Montana recognized the superiority of Oregon Nursery Company trees was when Mr. W. I. Moody, of Hamilton, Mont., representing the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company, placed an order with us in the spring of 1910 for 270,000 trees, all of which were delivered, accepted and paid for. On page 15 you will find what Mr. Moody had to say concerning our trees. Mr. Moody further demonstrated his convictions and confidence in our trees by placing an order for spring 1911 delivery, requiring an additional 50,000 trees. In the face of these facts and the



One-year-old budded trees with three-year-old whole roots



Orchard of Messrs. Snyder and Stacey, Weiser, Idaho, planted with Oregon Nursery trees



A section of one of Mr. Daly's large commercial plantings referred to

accompanying illustrations, we are willing that customers should judge for themselves as to the adaptability of our trees to the more rigorous climates.

PLANT YOUNG TREES

There was a time when people considered it necessary to plant a tree that was at least three years old, but that time is past, and while at this time the majority of people recognize the advantages and superiority of a one-year-old tree for planting, there may be some who are not familiar with the advantages in planting young trees.

It is universally acknowledged by leading horticulturists that the best tree to plant is a yearling on three-year-old roots, having no superfluous branches to sustain, when transplanted. This is the style and age of tree that now constitute fully 95 per cent of the plantings of the leading fruit districts of the west, and which is the standard by which the grades and quality of nursery trees are measured. If the experienced orchardist who is planting 25, 50, or 100 acres considers the one-year-old budded tree on three-year-roots the best for him to plant, it must likewise be the best tree for the small planter, whether he be planting but one or five acres.

Our trees are graded according to height, **our first and best grade measuring from 4 to 6 feet**, of uniform caliper, are first-class in every respect, are superior to three-year-old trees put out by eastern nurseries, and on account of their health and vigor, will transplant with much less loss. They will bear more fruit at five years from time of planting than three-year-old trees grown under the old system, as the views of



View of portion of the Bitter Root Stock Farm orchard at Hamilton, Mont., referred to

INTRODUCTION

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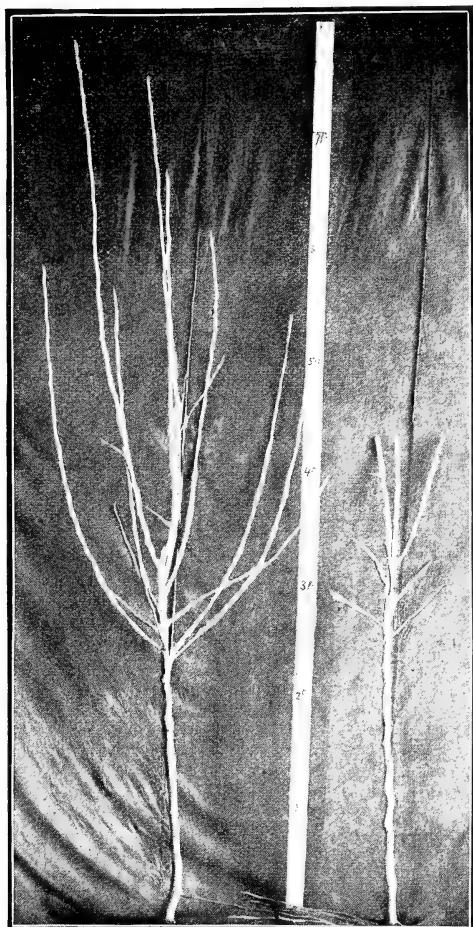


A two-year-old Gano orchard owned by Mr. C. W. Forrester, Bridger, Mont., planted with Oregon Nursery Company's one-year trees with three-year-old roots.



Orchard of Ganos, McIntosh and Benton County Beauties, planted by Mr. Ben Kress, in 1903; view taken 1910.

Concerning this orchard, Mr. Kress says: "This orchard was planted in 1903. Four years later I picked 500 boxes from 500 Gano and Benton County trees, and 26 boxes of McIntosh from 500 trees. The next year 800 boxes of Ganos and Benton County Beauties, and 500 boxes of McIntosh. Next year the same. This season, 1910, do not know exact number, but it will run up to about 1,200 Benton County Beauties and 800 McIntosh."



One year after planting in the
orchard, before pruning

One year after planting
after pruning

The above cut shows one of our one-year budded trees one year after purchaser has planted it in the orchard, also showing the proper method of pruning back the tops to form a well-balanced head that will bear up a full load of fruit

Accuracy and economy are the points always in view. Not only have we the soil with which to grow the highest grade of trees, but we also have the equipment to properly care for, pack, ship and deliver them to you in the best condition. Practically, all our shipments are packed in boxes made in our own box-factory, so that trees will not be exposed to the elements, while in transit, by having the packing disturbed, as is often the case when shipped in bales.

OFFICE

If you are an old customer of ours you will notice a marked improvement in our present office building over our former one, in both size and architecture. Our new office building is large and commodious, affording an abundance of light and fresh air; is electric-lighted, furnace-heated, is supplied with hot and cold water, has an inter-departmental telephone system connecting each department, as well as being furnished with all the latest and most modern devices for the quick, easy, economical and accurate handling of clerical work. With from 100 to 150 active and energetic salesmen selling our trees throughout the states of Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and British Columbia every month in the year, a large and efficient force of office people is necessary. Our office organization consists of from 18 to 20 people constantly.

If our trees please you, tell your friends; if not, tell us

orchards herein shown will prove. They are likewise superior to trees grown under the piece-root method, which system has been explained under a different heading. (See page 6.)

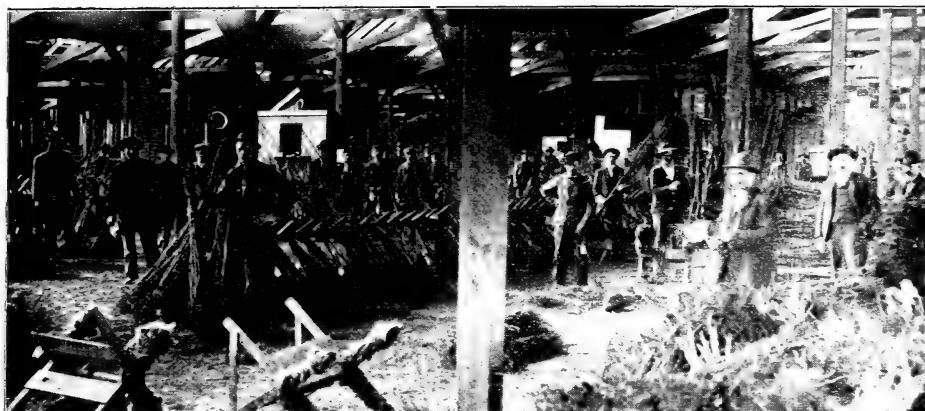
ADVANTAGES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD BUDDED TREES

1. Their root-system is injured less in digging.
2. Less risk of their dying from transplanting.
3. Because they do not receive the shock which naturally an older tree would undergo.
4. The tree can be headed any desired height according to the local conditions to be met and the ideals of the planter. Two-year trees are headed at the nursery.
5. They have no superfluous top-branches to nourish —(see illustration), hence they take hold of the soil and begin growing more easily than an older tree that has a large top to sustain.
6. As a result, the young tree develops faster, really passes the older tree, and comes into bearing sooner.

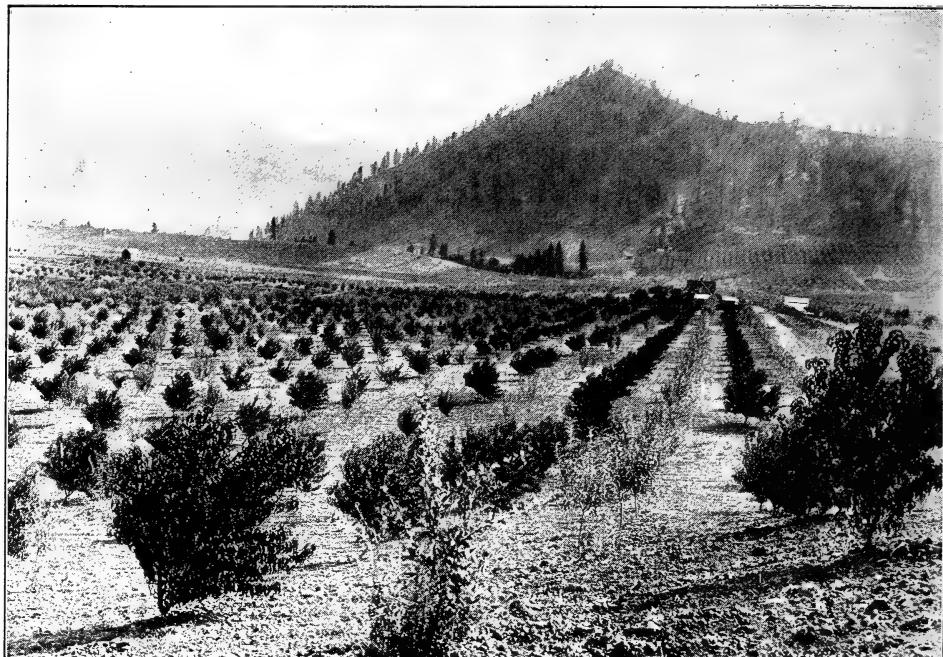
PACKING AND STORAGE HOUSE

On page 3 is shown a view of our new packing-house, the largest building of its kind in the Northwest, if not in the whole United States. This building has two full acres under its roof. The frost-proof storage department has a capacity of about 150 carloads of trees. After the trees have fully ripened and become dormant for the winter, they are stored in this building, the roots being all covered and well protected from air and from drying out. Experience, averaging many years, has proven this method much superior to allowing the trees to remain in the nursery row during the winter and early spring. It enables us to ship at any time desired, insures the trees remaining dormant regardless of weather conditions, and, consequently, are never affected with black-heart or other similar injuries resulting where trees are permitted to remain in the nursery row during the winter months, at which time a few days of balmy weather may start the sap up the tree, and as is usually the case, is caught with a sudden drop of temperature and the tree permanently injured.

In the erection of this building we had the benefit of 25 years experience in the nursery business to draw on, and judging from expressions made by the hundreds who have commented on it, we feel justified in claiming it is without its superior for its purpose.



These are views in our Packing and Shipping department, showing the systematic division of handling trees preparatory to shipment. The top view shows the Assembling department, where the many varieties constituting a complete order are brought together. The center scene shows the trees being carefully packed in boxes, a method we have found to be much superior to the old system of shipping in bales. The bottom scene shows the "Smalls" department where small shrubs, berry plants, rose bushes, strawberry plants, etc., are packed.



Orchard of Dr. C. H. Burbank, Dryden, Wash. Trees furnished by us

CARE OF TREES BEFORE PLANTING

Probably the first point to emphasize is the necessity of giving your trees proper attention after receiving them from our deliveryman. The trees should be covered with burlap, blankets or something of this nature, in order to shield them from the drying effect of wind or sun.

In case the weather should be freezing, cover the roots so they will be protected from frost. Upon arriving home, do not stand the trees against the side of the barn, or leave them in the wagon for several hours. You should have a trench dug for them in advance, so you can at once trench them out and cover the roots with earth. In case you do not have the trench dug, wrap the roots in wet burlap so as to insure their keeping moist and protected.

TRIMMING AND PRUNING

Trim off any bruised or mangled roots there may be, using a sharp knife so as to make a clean, smooth cut, cutting from the under side, upward, so the cut surface will be down. Cut off the top so as to make the main stem or trunk the desired height you wish the head to be formed. Always cut off the stem just above a bud; do not leave a stub above the top bud.

EVERGREENS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL TREES

The beauty of these depends on preserving the natural form, consequently very little pruning should be done to them; great care should be taken in planting and caring for Evergreens, particularly. If you do not have the ground ready in which you intend planting this stock, heel in the same as described above for regular nursery stock.

TIME OF DELIVERY

In high altitudes and other cold sections of the country east of the Cascade mountains, we do not recommend the plan of delivering nursery stock in the fall, having satisfied ourselves that trees will transplant and grow better if set out in the spring. However, where a customer insists upon having his trees shipped to cold districts in the fall, we will do so with the understanding that it is at his own risk of their being injured during transit or during the first winter.



Showing a portion of our Evergreen Ornamental Department, which contains many beautiful and desirable trees for lawn planting

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Planting. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a more frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock than any other. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Never use manure in contact with roots. Large, standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots.

Mulching. When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched, or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep for a space of, say, 2 feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

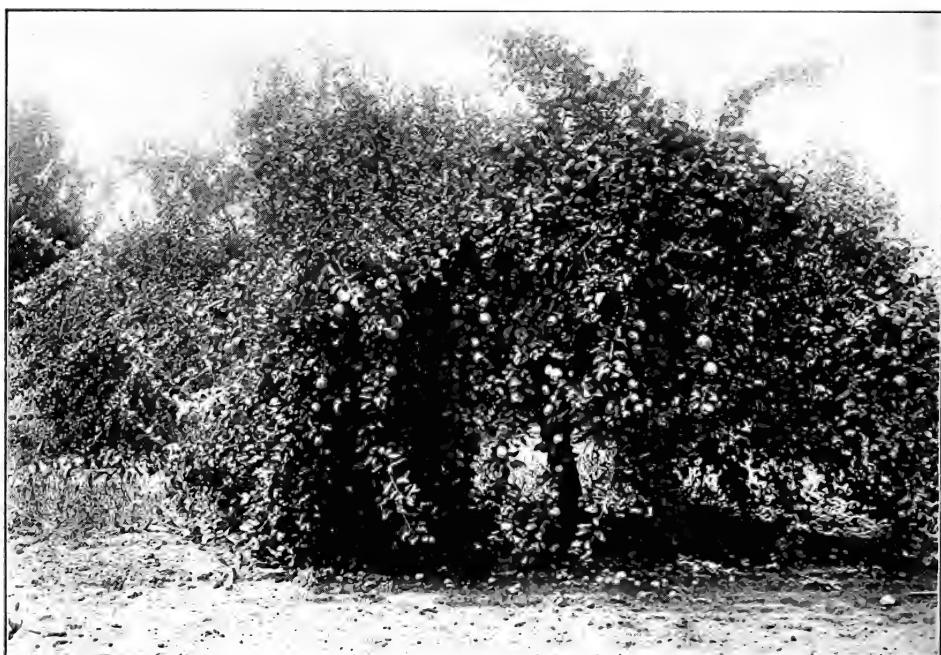
After-Culture. Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least 1 foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter; it should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any; in this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Season of Ripening. As our Catalogue is intended to cover every section of the United States, as well as British Columbia, Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada, it is impossible to give exact time of ripening of any variety of fruit, as what would be true in southern California or Arizona would not apply in Montana or the Northwest territories. We give, therefore, as nearly the average season as possible, and customers should remember that as a rule fruit keeps much longer in the northern sections than in the southern, which often changes a winter variety of the North into an autumn variety farther South.

Prices. Covering so large a field, we do not print prices in the Catalogue, but send, when requested, price-lists, which include freight to nearest railroad station, as we ship nearly all retail orders freight prepaid, and guarantee delivery in first-class condition at nearest delivery point, railroad station or steam-boat dock. This is a very important consideration for planters, as we ship in car-load lots to some central point, and thereby save freight charges and insure much prompter delivery than by local freight to long distances, which enables us to deliver trees in better condition. We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name; and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods. We cannot accept orders on any other terms.



Orchard of Mr. G. W. Sill, Watsonville, Cal.—Bellflower and W. W. Pearmain varieties. In speaking of his trees, Mr. Sill said: "Trees are all gilt-edge, clean, vigorous and true to name, and bore some at three years from planting."



A Winter Banana tree in the orchard of Mr. J. Francisco, Cashmere, Wash., received from us. What better trees can you want?

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples .....	.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries .....	.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries .....	.....	18 " " "
Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines .....	.....	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears .....	.....	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples .....	.....	10 to 12 " " "
Quinces .....	.....	10 to 12 " " "
Walnuts .....	.....	40 " " "
Grapes .....	.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries .....	.....	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries .....	.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet
Strawberries for field culture .....	.....	1 by 3 to 3½ feet
Strawberries for garden culture .....	.....	1 to 2 feet apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

		Square Method	Hexagonal or Equilateral Triangle Method
Distance—1 foot apart each way, number of plants .....	.....	43,560	50,300
" 2 "	" "	10,890	12,575
" 3 "	" "	4,840	5,890
" 4 "	" "	2,725	3,145
" 5 "	" "	1,745	2,010
" 6 "	" "	1,210	1,600
" 8 "	" "	680	785
" 10 "	" "	435	505
" 12 "	" "	305	350
" 15 "	" "	195	225
" 16 "	" "	170	190
" 18 "	" "	135	155
" 20 "	" "	110	125
" 25 "	" "	70	80
" 30 "	" "	50	55
" 35 "	" "	35	40
" 40 "	" "	27	31

RULE—Square Method.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—Equilateral Triangle Method.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866, or calculate the number by the "square method" and add 15 per cent. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

We include in this Catalogue only such articles as we have grown on our own grounds, and have aimed to confine ourselves to cultivating only such varieties in both departments as, with proper care, will give entire satisfaction to our customers.

M. McDONALD, Pres.
B. A. MITCHELL, Vice-Pres.
A. MCGILL, Sec. and Treas.

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY (Limited)

SPECIAL NOTICE. Those only who can show a certificate of recent date, with our signature and the seal of the company attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this notice, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent nurseries, and take orders in their names, which they will fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

We have used as cuts, photos taken in orchards planted with our trees, from various parts of the country, merely to show that our trees succeed not only in sections having similar climatic conditions as that under which our trees are grown, but that they do equally well in such sections as Bridger and Hamilton, Mont., which are probably as cold sections as any commercial fruit-producing field in the United States. The uniform success of our trees under varied climatic and soil conditions, shows conclusively the rugged, hardy constitution of our one-year-old budded trees on three-year-old roots, and we believe a careful reading of our catalogue, and examination of the views presented, will satisfy you as to the quality of trees we distribute.

Inasmuch as this Catalogue will be read by many who are not acquainted with the Oregon Nursery Company, we append a few references on the next page.

TESTIMONIALS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I cheerfully certify to the reliability and responsibility of the Oregon Nursery Company, whose statements I regard as entitled to full credit.—J. H. ALBERT, President Capital National Bank, Salem, Oregon, Dec. 17, 1902.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that I am acquainted with, and for about ten years have personally known, Mr. M. McDonald and Mr. A. McGill, President and Secretary respectively of the Oregon Nursery Company, of Salem, Oregon. They are upright citizens, honest in their dealings, and respected by all who know them. They are experienced nurserymen, who, by their knowledge of the details of the business in which they have been engaged during the period of my acquaintance, their ability in selecting and growing stock suitable to the section of the country in which it is offered for sale, and their probity, have imparted to the Oregon Nursery Company, at home, where it is best known, a recognized commercial standing that makes it an object of pride to our citizens. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending the Company and its officers as being worthy of confidence and patronage.—F. A. MOORE, Chief Justice Supreme Court of the State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon, Dec. 12, 1902.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I wish to testify to the absolute reliability of the managers of the Oregon Nursery Company. As individuals and as a company, they are amply good for all their undertakings financially. Further than this, their intentions and transactions in every particular are good and clean. They are among the best and most accommodating business men of the whole state of Oregon.—R. J. HENDRICKS, Publisher Oregon Statesman, Pacific Homestead, etc., Salem, Oregon, Dec. 5, 1902.

Out of the 3,500 trees I received from you I don't expect to lose over a dozen. They were certainly the finest lot of trees I have seen for some time.—H. L. COLE, Spokane, Wash., June 10, 1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Among the solid and reliable industries of this city, none stand higher than the Oregon Nursery Company. The president, M. McDonald, and secretary and treasurer, A. McGill, are men of sound business and financial integrity. This company has been doing a large and lucrative business, covering a territory embracing nearly all the states and territories west of the Mississippi, for the past ten years. To those wishing to do business in their line, I recommend them as safe and reliable.—JOHN W. ROLAND, Clerk of Marion County, Salem, Oregon, Dec. 9, 1902.

I have one of the finest orchards in Bighorn Basin. I got the trees from your nursery. Any one can sell your trees here if they have seen my orchard. Every one of the 500 lived and are nice. They just came into bearing last year.—WM. THAYER, Fenton, Wyoming, Nov. 12, 1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the members of the firm of the Oregon Nursery Company, and know them to be perfectly reliable, and their standing in this community is very good.—JOHN H. SCOTT, County Judge for Marion Co., Salem, Oregon, Dec. 17, 1902.

I wish you could see my orchard. I have some 2,000 trees, all from your nursery. It is a living illustration of what can be expected if the right trees are planted, and proper care given afterward. Horticulturists who have seen my orchard say it can't be beat.—L. D. SHAFFER, Lott, Wash., April 8, 1908.

Trees arrived in good order and are very satisfactory; just what I was looking for. I like your trees so much better than eastern ones.—G. W. HENRY, Beaumont, Cal., March 24, 1910.

The trees we have bought from you up to date, some 1,500 in number, are the finest and best that can be seen anywhere in our valley (White Salmon, Wash.). I have never seen a finer orchard for its age, in my life.—WM. GOLDMAN, Portland, Oregon, Sept. 18, 1908.

I have planted 1,200 of your trees and only lost 11. Nearly every one who sees my orchard says it is the finest they have ever seen.—JOS. M. HARTILL, Chewelah, Wash., Dec. 24, 1909.

I have picked 40 boxes of apples from 100 Rome Beauties, two years old; 80 boxes from 100 four-year-old Spitzenburg trees; 60 boxes from 100 five-year-old Arkansas Blacks; 425 boxes from 100 four-year-old Jonathan trees, all the trees furnished by your company.—S. J. PENHALLEGON, Wenatchee, Wash., Jan. 14, 1910.

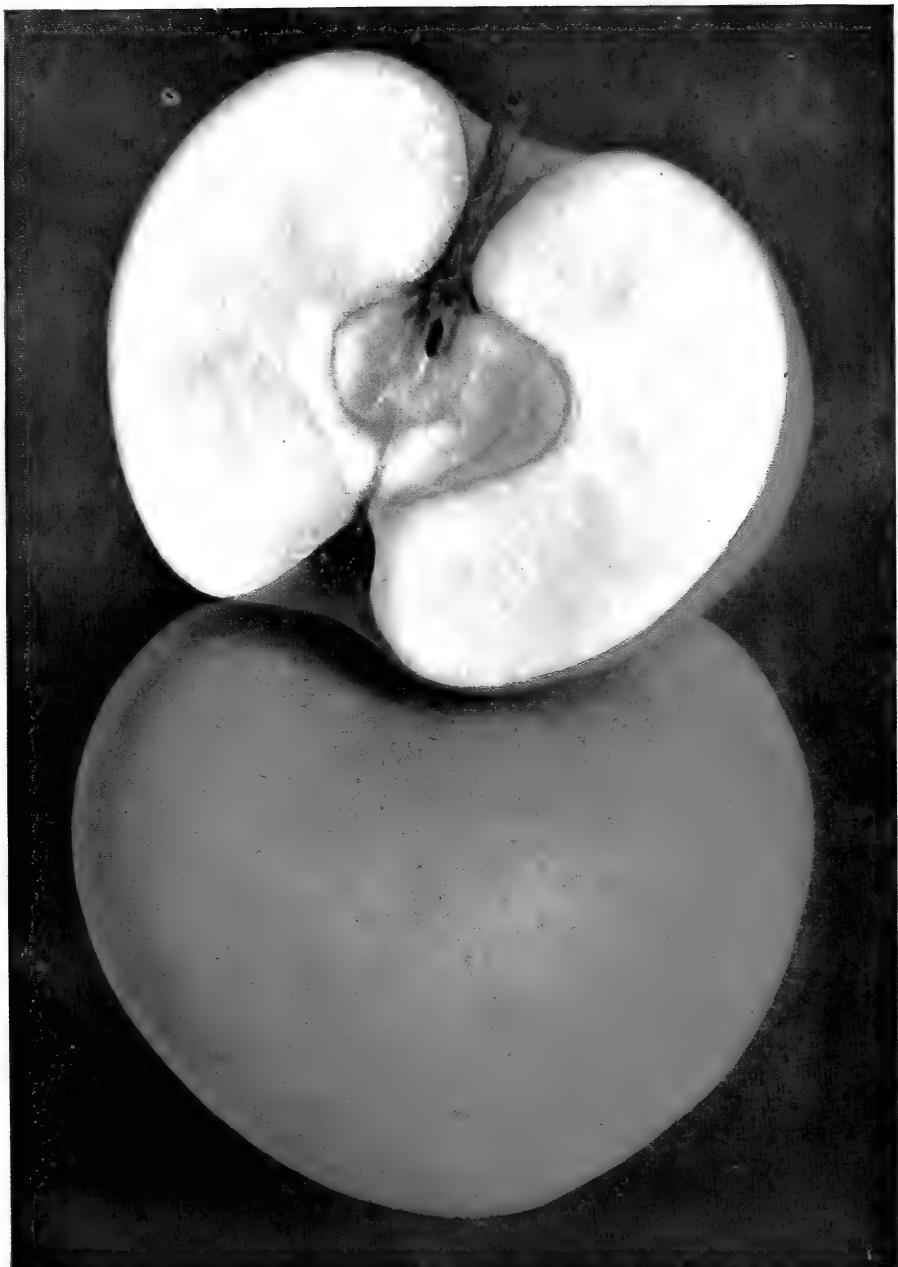
Of the 525 Jonathan trees received from you and planted last spring, I have not lost one. The trees were of very fine quality and well-rooted.—H. W. HELGESON, Hotchkiss, Colo., Oct. 14, 1907.

I consider your trees would be cheap at double the price I have paid for other trees. The 270,000 trees we purchased from you are highly satisfactory, and the best I have ever seen in the Valley.—W. I. MOODY, Hamilton, Mont., April 22, 1910.

In the spring of 1907 we set out a little over 500 of your trees; last year, 1909, about half of them bore fruit. We are very proud of our orchard.—MRS. JORDAN BEAN, Jan. 5, 1910.

Out of the 2,000 trees I bought of you last season only 216 were lost. This was due to bad planting, as the trees were first-class.—DICK KIGER, Corvallis, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1910.

I have tried stock from several nurseries, but shall experiment no more. All the stock I use in the future will be one-year-old trees from the Oregon Nursery Company.—E. J. ARLINGTON, Chewelah, Wash., Jan 18, 1910.



IDEAL

New early apple, ripening a few days later than the Yellow Transparent. Possesses splendid keeping and shipping qualities; the best of all early apples for far-away markets; greenish yellow, turning to full yellow when ripe; color very similar to Yellow Newtown Pippin; flesh crisp and tender; sub-acid. The best of cooking and eating apples.



WALDRON BEAUTY

A new variety originated near Oregon City, Oregon. Medium size, roundish oblate; flesh white, resembling the McIntosh Red; color almost full red, underlaid with greenish yellow; skin smooth, and takes a very high polish. A profuse bearer; quality good. A promising autumn variety, September to December.



Another orchard of our famous one-year-old budded trees on three-year-old roots, planted at Blackfoot, Idaho, where the thermometer often registers 30 to 40 degrees below zero. What better proof do you want of the extreme hardiness of our trees?

Fruit Department

APPLES (*Pyrus Malus*)

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good Apple orchard. The average price paid for the fruit is steadily on the increase, and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating, assures us that it will continue to increase. We especially recommend planting late-keeping winter varieties.

If Apples are planted at the rate of 50 trees per acre, 30 feet apart each way, rows of peach trees can be planted between the Apples, which, growing more quickly than the Apple trees, soon protect them from winds, and thus prove a great benefit to them. After eight or ten years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the Apples, the peach trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, and at the same time having yielded the planter a large return for his outlay and labor.

SUMMER VARIETIES

American Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade, and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow, remarkably tender, juicy and rich; a good bearer. August.

Astrachan, Red. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer. Aug.

Bough, Large Sweet. See Sweet Bough,

Carolina Red June. (Red June.) Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid, and abundant bearer. June.

Early Colton. Entirely hardy in all parts of the country. Has stood the extreme cold of Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Hampshire. Annual and abundant bearer. Never in the history of over half a century has it been known to entirely fail of a crop. Very early, beginning to ripen so it is good to eat 10 days before Early Harvest, and continues to ripen for some time, making it very valuable for family use. Of beautiful appearance; fine quality.

SUMMER APPLES, continued

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

Early Strawberry. Medium; striped with deep red; tender, subacid and excellent. A poor grower, but productive. August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. August.

Ideal. A new and promising variety; originated near Jefferson, Oregon. Above medium in size; regularly formed, roundish oblate; greenish color, turning to a rich golden when fully ripe; firm, crisp, sub-acid. July and August.

Keswick Codlin. Large, conical; tender, juicy, acid; excellent for cooking. Tree erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive, and early in bearing. July to October.

Red Russian. Early; very hardy; medium size, conical; red, slightly striped with deep red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A abundant bearer. Resembles the Red June, but flesh more solid and better shipper, and color not as solid a red, but slightly striped. July and August.

Summer Queen. Medium to large, roundish; surface yellow, blottedched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet. Moderate grower and good bearer. Aug.

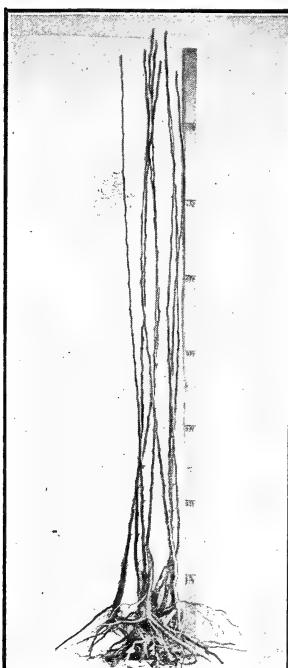
Sweet June. Medium, roundish, regular; light yellow; very sweet, pleasant and rich. August.

Tetofsky. A Rus-

sian Apple which has proven profitable for market growing. The tree is a spreading, upright grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

White Astrachan. Very large, roundish; skin smooth and nearly white. A favorite market sort, where it always attracts attention and brings good prices. August.

Williams' Favorite. A large, handsome dessert Apple. Originated at Roxbury, Mass. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblong conical; long stem; skin



Yearling Apple Trees

Showing wonderful growth of our trees one year from bud, on 3-year-old roots

smooth; color light red ground, but nearly covered with fine dark red; flesh yellowish white, of very mild, agreeable flavor; abundant bearer. July to September.

Yellow Transparent. A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as the most valuable early Apple ever introduced. Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from 10 days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Alexander. (Emperor.) Of Russian origin. Large; deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Tree hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry. Medium; streaked; tender, juicy, subacid, fine. Vigorous and productive. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, subacid. Tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North, it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use. September.

Dutch Mignonne. A popular Apple introduced from Holland. Tree moderately vigorous, upright, spreading. Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin rather tough, yellow, shaded, striped and splashed with shades of light and dark, rich red, moderately sprinkled with light and brown dots; flesh yellowish and a little coarse, tender, juicy, slightly subacid; core small. One of the best cooking varieties. November to February.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fall Jennetting. (Summer Jennetting.) Fruit large, oblate, slightly conical, almost ribbed; pale greenish yellow, with a blush; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, brisk, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive. September to October.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple.) Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy. One of the most valuable northern sorts. November and December.

Emperor. See Alexander.

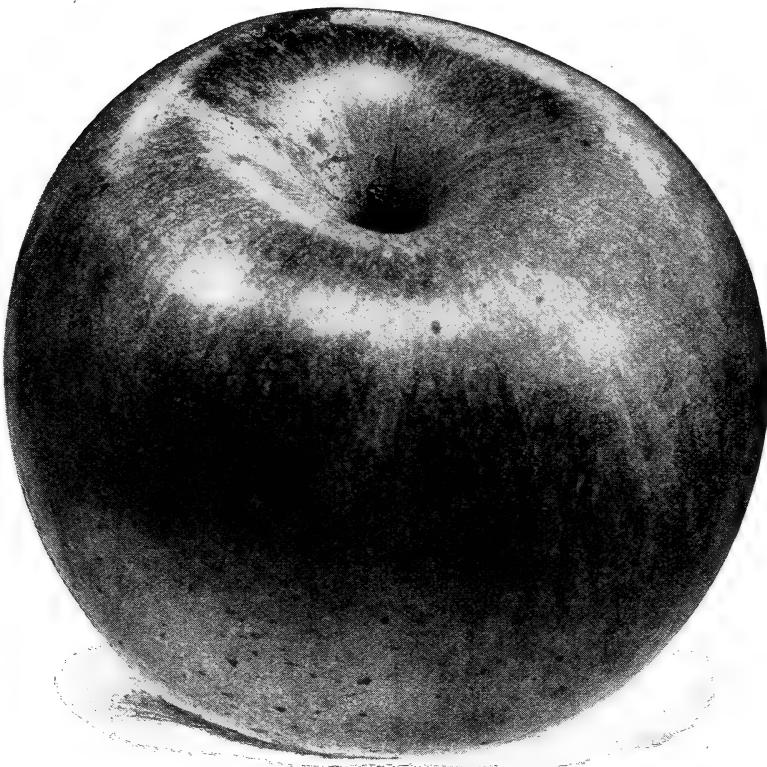
Gloria Mundi. Very large; greenish yellow. Valuable for cooking and drying. October.

Gravenstein. Large; striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored. Vigorous and productive. September and October.

Haas. (Gros. Pommier, Fall Queen.) Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, subacid, good. Tree vigorous and very hardy; upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early and abundantly. September to November.

Hoover. (Wattaugah.) Large, oblate; dark red; juicy, acid, crisp and of good flavor. Tree vigorous, short-jointed grower. Very distinct. September and October.

Jefferis. Medium to large; yellow, striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious. One of the finest dessert Apples. Moderate growth; productive. September to November.



Oregon Red Winter Apple (see page 22)

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Jersey Sweet. Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. A free grower and good bearer. Very popular both for table and cooking. September and October.

King of Tompkins County. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best. November to May.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat; quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive. More especially valuable in the West. October to December.

Red Bietigheimer. A rare German variety, recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower and abundant bearer. September and October.

Snow. See Fameuse.

St. Lawrence. Large; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy, tender and vinous. Tree hardy and productive. September.

Stump. Medium-sized, conical; yellow, striped and shaded with light red; flesh juicy, tender, with sprightly subacid flavor; fruit very uniform in size and of fine appearance. Very prolific. September and October.

Twenty-Ounce. (Cayuga Red Streak.) Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped red; quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety. November and December.

✓ **Waldron Beauty.** A new variety originated near Oregon City, Oregon. Medium size, roundish oblate; flesh white, resembling the McIntosh Red; color almost full red, underlaid with greenish yellow; skin smooth and takes a very high polish. A profuse bearer; quality good. A promising autumn variety. September to December.

Waxen. Medium; pale yellow, oily, sprinkled with a few dots; flesh whitish yellow, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid, good. November.

WINTER VARIETIES

Akin. (Akin Red.) Size and color very much like Jonathan, but keeps three months longer; quality even better than that most excellent Apple.

Illinois Horticultural Society: "The original Akin tree is 7 feet 3 inches in circumference, about 40 feet high, and over 60 years old; a regular bearer; keeps until April or May. Of great beauty and excellent quality; fine-grained, crisp, spicy and mild. Its fine quality and beauty make it worthy of general trial, for the time will come when such fruit will be in demand. So beautifully colored as to be almost irresistible to the eye, and of equally fine flavor. It is of good quality, medium size, red color, and a late keeper. Tree productive."

Antonovka. One of the true ironclads. Of Russian origin and perfectly hardy, withstanding our coldest winters. Fruit large, slightly oblong, and when fully ripe of a light golden color. Good keeper.

Arkansas Beauty. Large; beautiful crimson; flavor rich, subacid; fine-grained. Free and good grower and enormous bearer. Nov. to March.

Arkansas Black. Large, round or slightly conical; regular, smooth, glossy yellow where not cov-

WINTER APPLES, continued

ered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor subacid, pleasant, rich.

Babbitt. A strong, large grower; wood hard and tough; heavy bearer. Fruit one-third larger than Baldwin; brighter red; flesh fine-grained, juicy, crisp, rich and of a peculiarly fine acid; use —baking, stewing, pies or jelly, for each and all of which it is simply the best; in cooking it literally melts. Ready to cook as soon as grown, but it is so acid that few like to eat it uncooked until the latter part of the season, when it is a favorite eating Apple.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter Apples. Originated on farm of John Ball, Wilmington, Mass., about the middle of the eighteenth century. January to April.

Black Twig. See Mammoth Black Twig.

Belle de Boskoop. Large; bright yellow, washed with light red on the sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, subacid; quality very good; a late keeper. Tree a vigorous grower.

Bellflower, Yellow. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin, Kentucky Red Steak, etc.) A large, handsome, striped Apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Benton County Beauty. Originated in Benton county, Arkansas. Tree is a good grower, early and abundant bearer. Fruit large size, fine-grained, juicy and crisp; color a bright red all over. One of the finest appearing Apples grown.

Bismarck. In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable Apple ever introduced; one-year grafts frequently produce fruit and two-year

trees seldom fail. Has fruited in many sections of the United States; we hear only words of commendation. A two-year single stem tree about 18 inches high, has been known to ripen a fine specimen. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple-growing country, and promises to succeed wherever Apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage; makes beautiful specimens grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome; yellow, sometimes shaded, red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, subacid; good for dessert; superior for cooking. Will keep well into winter.

Blenheim Orange. Fruit large, roundish, oblate, conical; yellowish, becoming deep orange, stained on the sunny side with dull and dark red stripes; flesh yellow, breaking, very sweet, pleasant, good. October to December.

Blue Pearmain. Very large; dark purplish red over dull ground, appearing bluish from white bloom; flesh yellowish, mild, aromatic. October to February.

British Columbia. New. Named by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia. Originated by H. P. Bales, at Nicomen in the Fraser Valley. The tree is a vigorous grower and very hardy, annual and abundant bearer; fruit large; russet on yellow ground, sometimes striped with red; somewhat irregular; flavor mild, subacid of the highest quality. Mr. Bales has now 400 trees of this variety bearing. The original tree, when 34 years old, measured 60 inches in circumference, and is still in a perfectly healthy condition. Mr. Bales has picked 36 50-pound boxes of Apples from it in one season, and always gets from 25 to 50 cents per box more for them than for other varieties. We consider this one of the most valuable Apples to plant for commercial purposes. January to June.

Canada Reinette. Extra large size, flattened and ribbed; greenish yellow, with russet dots and patches; flesh firm, rich, juicy and finely flavored; tree grows strongly and is a good bearer. November to March.

Cooper's Market. Medium size, conical; shaded and striped with red on yellow ground; flesh white, firm, tender, rather acid. Valuable for marketing. Nov. to March.

Coos River Beauty. From Douglas county, Oregon. First known as Geourney Seedling, later renamed by a Marshfield, Oregon, nurseryman, Coos River Beauty. Tree a good grower, an annual and prolific bearer; does not break or split, no matter how heavily loaded. Fruit large; red, turning to dark red on the sunny side; flesh white, firm, breaking crisp and juicy; flavor mild, subacid, spicy, something like Gravenstein. Season November to March at Coos Bay.

Cox's Orange Pippin. Medium size, roundish, ovate; color yellow, suffused with red streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, and best in quality. This is regarded by the English as the finest Apple in cultivation, either as a dessert fruit or for culinary purposes. The tree is a moderate, stocky grower. October to April.

Cunningham. New. Form conical; size medium; smooth, deep red; very attractive; flesh yellow, fine-grained, pleasant, subacid,



Winesap Apple (see page 24)

WINTER APPLES, continued

almost sweet; splendid keeper and good shipper. Annual and prolific bearer. March to May.

Delicious. Dark, brilliant red; large, irregular. Tree hardy. When grown in high altitudes, the quality is very fine. October to February on the Pacific coast.

Delaware Red Winter. (Lawver.) Large, roundish, flat; mild subacid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red. Handsomest of all the extra-late keepers, very valuable as a late market sort. Tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well. December to May.

Fallawater. (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken.) Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant subacid flavor. Tree a strong grower; very productive even while young. November to March.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender; pleasant, mild subacid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Gideon. Vigorous, early and prolific bearer. Medium; golden yellow; fine, juicy, subacid.

Grimes' Golden. (Grimes' Golden Pippin, Sheepnose.) An Apple of the highest quality. Medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. November to May.

Hyde's King. Large to very large; handsome yellowish green; good quality; keeps all the year round.

Iowa Blush. Medium or less; finest tart flavor. Tree extremely vigorous and hardy; most excellent variety. November to February.

Isham Sweet. Large, dark red; juicier than its parent, Bailey Sweet, and a better keeper. Tree very scraggy, but hardy.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored. Tree slender and spreading, with light-colored shoots. Originated about 1828 at Woodsted, N. Y. November to April.

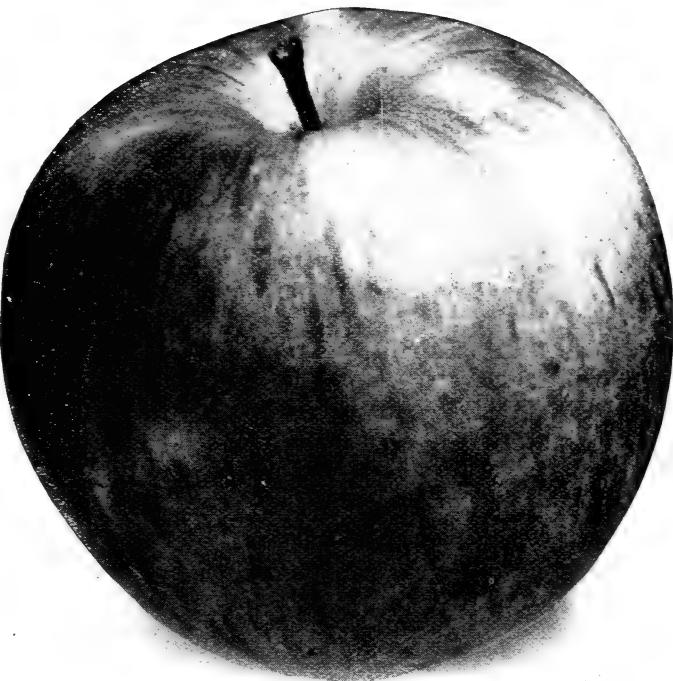
Kentucky Red Streak. See Ben Davis.

Lady. A beautiful little dessert fruit. Quite small, flat, regularly formed; skin pale yellow or lemon-color, with a brilliant red cheek; flesh crisp, juicy and excellent. Bears abundantly. Dec. to May.

Lawver. See Delaware Red Winter.

Longfield. A Russian variety, imported some years since. Tree a free, upright grower, early and abundant bearer. Medium to large; yellow, with a blush on the sunny side like Maiden's Blush; rich, sprightly, subacid; quality as good as Fameuse and something like it. December to March.

McIntosh Red. An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort. Medium size, nearly covered with



Spitzenburg Apple (see page 23)

dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good, annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Marshall, or Red Bellflower. Very large; shaped like Yellow Bellflower; deep crimson; of fine quality. Tree productive. Originated near Napa, by J. L. Marshall, being a cross between Yellow Bellflower and Red June. One of the most valuable market varieties.

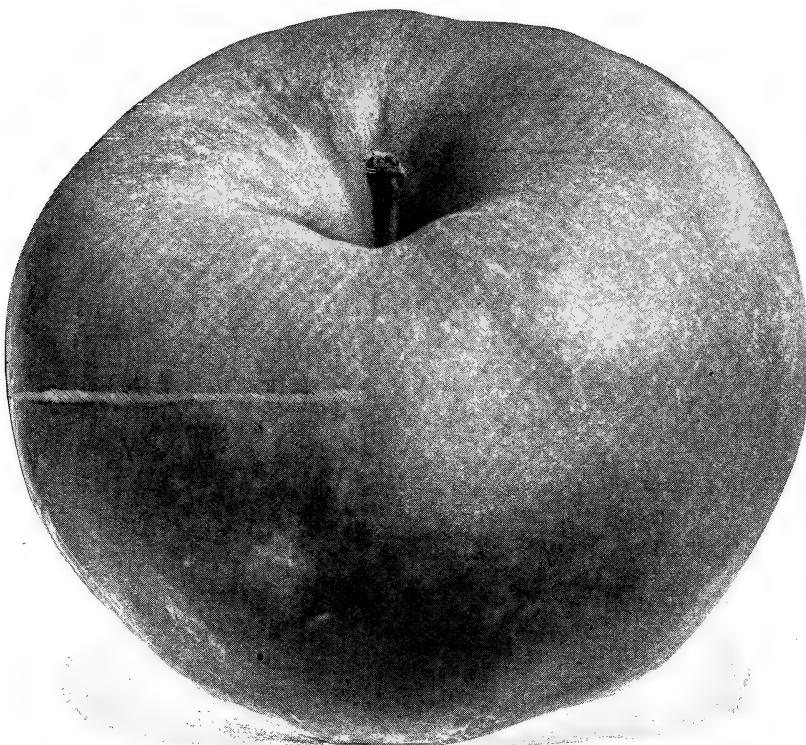
Minkler. Fruit medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant subacid. Tree an irregular grower, and vigorous. January to April.

Missouri Pippin. Large; rich red, with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer, late keeper.

Mammoth Pippin. (Red Cheek Pippin.) Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. Keeps well till March or April.

Mammoth Black Twig. (Paragon.) A Tennessee seedling. The original tree, over 50 years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though broken by storms. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Red Limber Twig; combines the good qualities of both. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better and much stronger grower, harder, and the fruit much larger—often measures 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor milder, but fully equal. Remarkably heavy and a long keeper.

Mann. Fruit medium to large; roundish; oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe.



British Columbia Apple (see page 20)

WINTER APPLES, continued

flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender, juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. One of the very best Apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. Originated in early part of eighteenth century. The first American Apple to attract attention in Europe. December to May.

New York Pippin. See Ben Davis.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and forms a very compact head; should be kept open by pruning, so as to admit the air and light freely. Originated about 1800, at East Bloomfield, N. Y.

Northwestern Greening. Hardy, yellow, rich; of good size; extra long keeper.

Nonesuch. See Red Canada.

Okabena. A seedling of the Wealthy, fertilized by the Duchess. Fruit medium-sized, slightly flattened. A native of Minnesota, first introduced in 1886. Very highly colored where exposed to the rays of the sun; resembling the Duchess. Flesh fine grained; as an eating Apple it is hard to excel.

Ontario. Fruit large, oblate, slightly conical; skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright, rich red; flesh whitish yellow, fine, tender, juicy,

subacid; refreshing, slightly aromatic; core small. January to April.

Opalescent. New. Probably the handsomest Apple ever put on the market. Color light, shading to very dark crimson with many yellow dots; skin smooth, susceptible of a very high polish reflecting objects like a mirror; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy and good. The original tree has never failed to produce from a moderate to a full crop. It is not only a beauty, but all right for size, quality and productiveness, qualities rarely combined in one variety. Season December to March.

Oregon Red Winter. Fruit large, fine-grained, crisp, juicy and rich. It could well be named the Winter Gravenstein, as its flavor so nearly resembles that variety. Color a bright red, with a dark maroon-colored cheek. Tree healthy and a strong grower, holding its fruit well until late in the season. Season from January to May.

Oreenco. The new dessert Apple. Full red overspread with numerous light-colored dots. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy, with a very small core; flavor mild subacid, with a pleasing aroma. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Superior to McIntosh Red or Spitzenburg as a dessert Apple. November to May. Write for four-page circular.

Ortley. See White Bellflower.

Palouse. Large, bright red, juicy, crisp and fine flavor. A vigorous-growing tree; the fruit somewhat resembling the Baldwin, but better keeper. January to May.

Paragon. See Mammoth Black Twig.

Patton's Greening. A Duchess seedling from northern Iowa. Tree hardy, productive, early

WINTER APPLES, continued

bearer. Fruit large and smooth; olive-green, occasionally faintly blushed with dull red; flavor pleasant, sprightly subacid. A superior cooking fruit; good keeper.

Peck's Pleasant. Large; pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown flavor. Tree erect and a fine bearer. November to March.

Peter. Another seedling which originated with Peter Gideon, the pioneer in Apple culture, in Minnesota. The tree is a stout, erect, symmetrical, healthy, vigorous grower, an immensely productive tree. Fruit large, red, subacid, and a long keeper. It possesses all the good qualities of the good sorts, and none of the defects so common to many of them. It is hardier than the hardiest. The Peter has endured 45 degrees below zero without the least injury, and in 1885 at Excelsior, Minn., bore a crop of fruit when the Duchess and Wealthy killed to the ground. It is four to six weeks later than the Wealthy.

Pewaukee. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, oblate; surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small; basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; stem variable in length, with a fleshy substance on one side from one-half to one inch long; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy, something like the Jonathan; quality good to best. Tree a strong grower, heavy bearer and very hardy. January to June. New.

Pryor's Red. Medium; juicy, pleasant, very rich, subacid. January to March.

Rawle's Janet. Medium to large; yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Prolific bearer. January to May.

Red Bellflower. See Marshall.

Red Canada. (Old Nonesuch, of Mass., Steele's Red Winter.) Medium, oblate; red; tender, crisp, rich, subacid, refreshing and delicious. Tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Red-Cheek Pippin. See Monmouth Pippin.

Red Romanite. (Gilpin.) Size medium, roundish; smooth, handsome; streaked with deep red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, becoming tender in spring. An excellent cooking and dessert Apple. Very prolific; holds on tree late. A fine winter Apple and one of the best keepers. February to June.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; grows strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Ribston Pippin. Fruit of medium size, roundish; greenish yellow, mixed with a little russet near the stalk, and clouded with dull red on the sunny side. Stalk short, slender, planted in a rather wide cavity; calyx small, closed, and set in an angular basin. Flesh deep yellow, firm, crisp, with a sharp, rich, aromatic flavor; very good. The tree forms a spreading top. November to April.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid. Moderate grower. November to February.

Russet, English. This is a most valuable, long-keeping variety. Good the first of January and will keep till July, and no Apple, to our taste, has a richer flavor. Medium size, but smooth, firm, crisp and rich, and never loses its richness to the last.

Russet, Golden. Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston. Medium to large; greenish or yellow russet; crisp, good, subacid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Salome. Long keeper; annual bearer. Medium and uniform size; good quality.

Scott Winter. Hardy and vigorous. Bright red; crisp, spicy and of a brisk acidity; long keeper.

Seek-no-Further. (Westfield.) Medium to large; slightly russetted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine. Good grower and bearer. November to February.

Shackelford. Tree hardy, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Fruit large, well colored, purplish red in the sun, with a delicate bloom; flesh yellow; flavor mild, subacid, aromatic; long keeper.

Sierra Beauty. Originated at a high altitude in the Sierra Nevada mountains, 30 miles east of Chico, Butte county, Cal. This beautiful crimson-red Apple is certainly a great acquisition to the standard commercial sorts, and will pack better than four tier. The original tree is now (1906) 36 years old and is a regular annual bearer. The flesh is white, crisp and tender, with a delicious juicy flavor. The tree is a hardy, upright grower, resembling the Northern Spy. A splendid cooking and eating Apple. Season January to May.

Smith Cider. A fine market Apple. Large, handsome; yellow striped with red; flesh juicy, crisp, subacid; quality medium. Tree vigorous; abundant bearer. December to March.

Spitzenburg, Esopus. Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high flavored. Tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Spokane Beauty. Largest Apple known, a prodigy for size; of extraordinary beauty; color greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, with a delicious high flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking and drying; a very long keeper, having kept until August 1. Was awarded first prize at the Spokane Fruit Fair in 1895 and 1896.

Springdale. Color dark red; size medium to large; fine flavor and of good quality; a good keeper. Introduced in Kansas. Winner at 15 different Apple shows for home and market use. Tree a strong grower.

Stark. Esteemed in Ohio as a long keeper and valuable market fruit. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, much shaded with light and dark red, and sprinkled with brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, subacid. January.

Stayman's Winesap. Similar to Winesap, but very much larger and better flavored; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered, striped and splashed with two shades of dark red, with numer-



Wagener Apple

WINTER APPLES, continued

ous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid, aromatic; best quality. A seedling of the Winesap, originated in Kansas. Tree resembles the Winesap, but more vigorous in growth. December to April.

Steele's Red Winter. See Red Canada.

Sutton Beauty. Medium to large, roundish; handsome, waxy yellow, striped crimson; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; good quality; keeps well. Tree a free grower and productive. One of the most beautiful and valuable Apples.

Swaar. Fruit medium size, yellow, tender, rich and spicy. One of the best and very productive. November to May.

Tolman's Sweeting. Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking Apple. Vigorous and productive. November to April.

Tulpehocken. See Fallawater.

Vanderpool Red. Originated in Benton county, Oregon. Size medium to large; color bright red; fine flavor, and one of the best keepers. Specimens of this variety, in good condition, were shown at the Oregon State Fair one year after picking from tree.

Vandevere. (Newton Spitzenburg of the West.) Medium size; waxy yellow, striped with red, and becoming deep crimson next the sun; flesh tender, yellow, rich and fine; rich and subacid flavor. Valuable cooking variety. Free grower and good bearer. Succeeds best in light, warm, dry soils. November to March.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent. Very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Walbridge. Medium size; striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive; very hardy, and considered of great value in the Northwest. March to June.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, where it has proven perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

White Bellflower. (Ortley.) Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblong, conic; greenish yellow, becoming fine yellow at maturity, sometimes with a sunny cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, juicy, subacid, very pleasant. November to February.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor. One of the best. December to February.

Willow Twig. Medium size; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red and sprinkled with russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant, subacid.

Winesap. Medium; dark red, subacid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Winter Banana. Fruit large, perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson-red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine-grained, subacid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness, will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight and mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May.

Winterstein. One of Luther Burbank's new creations; a seedling of Gravenstein with a most delicious flavor; keeps with the Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening; flesh yellowish; flavor exceedingly tender, spicy, rich, subacid; color bright red, in stripes. Tree a strong, vigorous grower and remarkable bearer; fruits every year. The best of the winter Apples.

Wismers Dessert. Size medium to large; smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red, in stripes and blotches, marked with russet dots. Exquisitely delicious flavor, juicy, melting, buttery, pear-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy. Originated in northern Ontario, Canada. Season November to April.

Wolf River. The tree is very hardy and productive. Fruit large and handsome, red color; flesh white and of exceedingly fine quality; subacid. One of the largest.

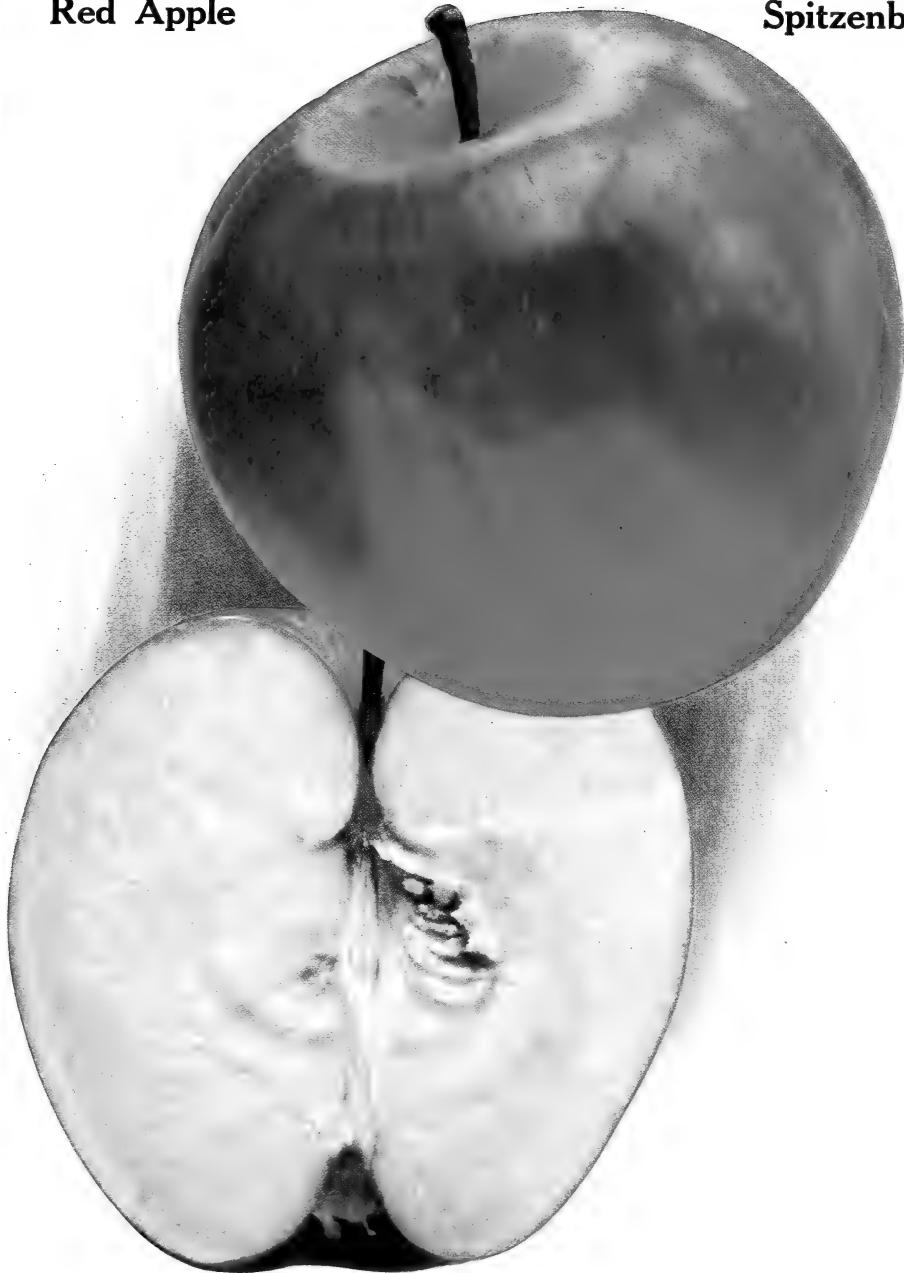
Y. N. Pippin. See Newtown Pippin.

York Imperial. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild subacid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

THE VANDERPOOL RED

A Long-Keeping
Red Apple

Better than the
Spitzenberg



A High-Class Apple for a Particular Quality-demanding Market.
The Apple-eating Public Demands It.

The Vanderpool Red Possesses More Superior and Essential Qualities of a High-Class Commercial Apple than Does Any Other One Variety

- 1.—The tree is a STRONG, THRIFTY grower.
- 2.—The wood fiber is tough and will not break or split under a heavy crop.
- 3.—Both the tree and fruit are decidedly resistant to fungous diseases. This is a very important item, and is not the case with many other otherwise splendid varieties.
- 4.—The fruit grows close in on the main limbs—thus lessening the tendency of losing fruit by wind-fall.
- 5.—It is practically a sure annual bearer of a heavy crop.
- 6.—Tree commences to bear early in life.
- 7.—Bears very heavy—equal to the Ben Davis.
- 8.—Fruit desirable commercial size—strong four tier.
- 9.—Has pleasing attractive color—brighter red than the Spitzenberg.
- 10.—Attains its color early in the season.
- 11.—Succeeds equally well in different altitudes;—Albany, Oregon, 240, Ellenburg, Wn., 1518 feet.
- 12.—Combines long-keeping qualities with those of fine texture, flavor, size and color.

HOW TO ORDER

You can either order through our regular authorized salesman, or write to the office direct. Prices quoted are on one-year-old trees, four to six feet high, delivered to your nearest railway station.

1 tree . . . \$0.40	50 trees . . . \$16.00
12 trees . . . 4.00	100 trees . . . 30.00

If ordered to be shipped by express, customer pays express charges and may deduct 5 per cent from the face of the bill

Address all communications to the

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY
ORENCO, OREGON

CRAB APPLES (*Pyrus prunifolia*)

Within the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections where only a few varieties of Apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets, they command a very high price. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, ornamental growers, annual bearers and usually fruit second year.

Alaska. Of northern origin. Fruit large, almost white; tree hardy; vigorous grower. Highly recommended.

Florence. Tree very hardy, a heavy bearer, but a poor grower. Fruit medium in size, good quality.

General Grant. Tree an erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters; quality equal to Duchess of Oldenburg. October to December.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well into the winter.

Large Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter; grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September to October.

Large Yellow Siberian. Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Martha. A new fruit raised from seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. Resembles the Transcendent, but larger. Handsome, showy fruit; bears enormously; said to be equal, if not superior, to all others for sauce.

Minnesota. Hardy; a medium grower. January, February.

Transcendent. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating Apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September to October.

Van Wyck. Large; skin mottled with bright red sweet. Tree vigorous.

Whitney's Seedling. Large, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior.

PEARS

Pyrus communis, or P. Sinensis

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated, and the demand for this fruit, both green and dried, is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable fruits to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention and labor. The relative prices of the apple and Pear being about as one to three, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results.

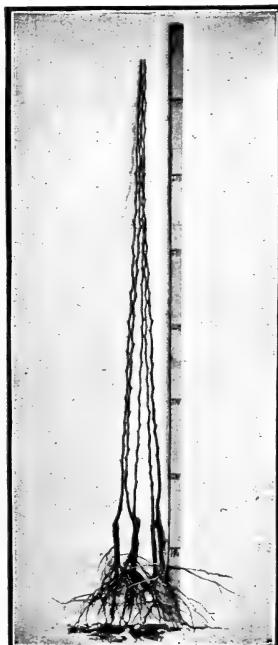
GATHERING PEARS.—One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least 10 days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

THIN THE FRUIT.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When the Pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, new, fine Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous



One-year-old Pear Trees

Note the great growth by our method of propagating, one year from bud on three-year roots.



A Pear orchard of Oregon Nursery Company's one-year budded trees on three-year-old roots that went through the hard freeze of February, 1899, at Blackfoot, Idaho, showing extreme hardiness of our trees.

SUMMER PEARS, continued

flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting, sweet; yellowish. Tree vigorous and productive. August.

Koonee. Originated in southern Illinois. Has been largely planted; the most successful early market Pear in that section. A strong, upright grower; hardy, magnificent foliage; has produced crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium, yellow, with carmine cheek; juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality. Ripens with the earliest. An excellent shipper; it comes into bearing young. July and August.

Lawson. Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early Pear. Red cheek with yellow shading.

Le Conte. Tree vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Large; skin smooth, pale yellow. Quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Madeline. Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet. Fair grower, productive. August.

Souvenir du Congress. Recently imported from France, and of great promise. Fruit large and exceedingly handsome; beautiful yellow, with bright red in the sun; melting and juicy, with a musky flavor; rather tender. September.

Wilder. Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early Pear. One of the best keeping early Pears.

AUTUMN PEARS

Bessemianka. From Russia. Fruit of fair quality. Tree is extremely hardy; valuable for the North, where other varieties cannot be grown. As hardy as a birch. Strong, vigorous grower.

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large, pyriform; yellow

and red; nearly melting, high flavored. Tree a very good grower, and an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine Pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. October to January.

Beurre Bosc. A large, fine Pear, with long neck; cinnamon-russet, handsome, half melting; juicy, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree a fine grower and productive. September.

Buffum. Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent. A stout and upright grower.

Crocker-Bartlett. Originated by L. L. Crocker, Loomis, Cal., who describes it as follows: "It is preferable to the standard Bartlett; better flavor, about the same size; very juicy and melting; high golden yellow color; a prolific bearer. Trees never overloaded, although they bear heavy every year. The Crocker-Bartlett Pears are picked in October and laid away same as winter apples, till about January, when they mellow up and are delicious. Very hardy; will ship to England and back if necessary. It has proven to be blight-proof, and has stood the test for the past ten years. Out of 3,000 young Crocker-Bartlett trees in my orchard I offer a liberal reward for any sign of blight on them."

Dempsey. Originated in northern Canada, where it has proven hardy. Fruit medium; excellent.

Doyenne du Comice. Large; yellow, with a crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious. Tree vigorous and productive. A Pear of much promise. Oct. and Nov.

Doyenne, White. (Fall Butter.) Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. Oct. to Nov.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russetted. Makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November.

AUTUMN PEARS, continued

Fall Butter. See Doyenne White.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October.

Garber. Originated in Pennsylvania; is large and beautiful, bright yellow with red; juicy and good; delicious canned. Ready to pick with Le Conte, or a few days later, and much better, not only in fruit, but in hardiness and health of trees. So far has never been blighted.

Howell. Large, light waxy yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower, an early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable. September and October.

Idaho. Size large, nearly globular, obtusely ribbed; color light, rich yellow surface, covered with many small dots; cavity very deep and narrow, and strongly furrowed; stem small and calyx closed; flesh white, fine-grained, buttery, melting and rich. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high price in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Rather large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting; excellent; very productive; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September and October.

Rossney. A new and excellent Pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large; very fine grain; flesh melting and juicy, very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Is an excellent keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than Kieffer. Luther Burbank says, under date of October 5, 1895: "The samples of Rossney Pear arrived in due season. The large size, handsome form and creamy yellow skin with crimson blush, give the fruit a tempting appearance, and the tender, creamy flesh of just the right texture, with no hard spots and an unusually small core, with its superior flavor, makes it about the best Pear so far seen. If the tree is vigorous, healthy and productive, would prefer it to any other, even the standards, Bartlett or Seckel." Sept.

Seckel. Small, rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored Pears known; productive. Sept. and October.

Tonkovietka. Russian origin. Tree a good grower and very hardy. Fruit medium size, fair quality, like Bessimianka. Would advise planting in a northern country where other varieties fail.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy and vigorous, early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium,

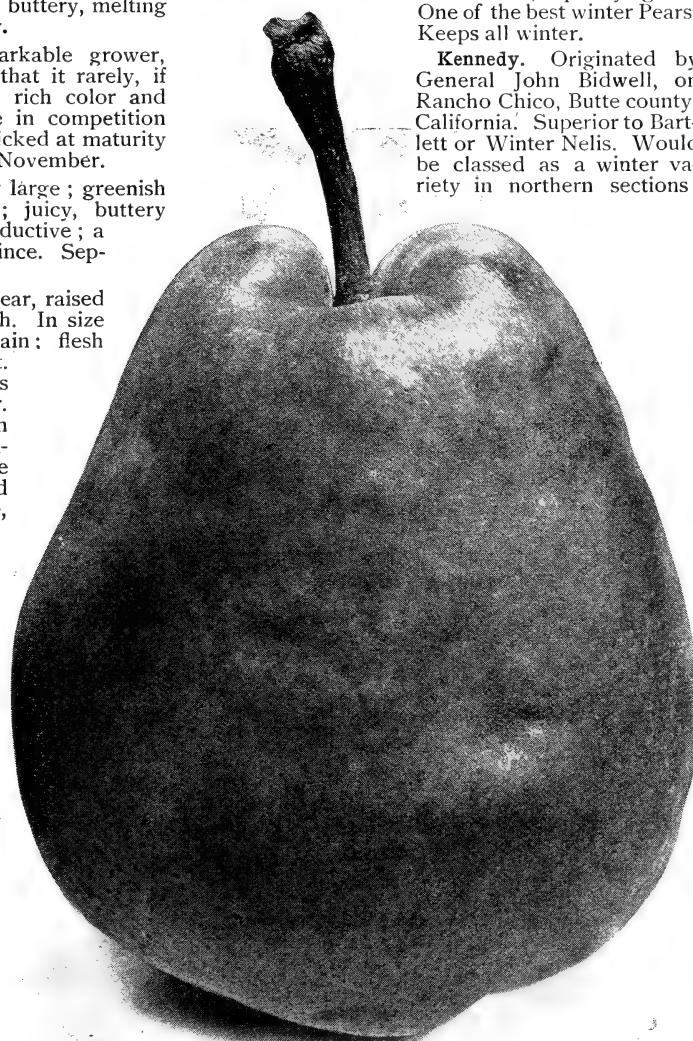
yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy; best quality. October.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel, which, for many years, has been conceded to be the standard of excellence. Equal in quality to its famous parent, which it much resembles in flavor; is equally luscious, more juicy, and with an aroma equally rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. In color, when well ripened, it closely resembles Clapp's Favorite, with a skin that is usually as smooth and waxy as if it had been varnished. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last.

WINTER PEARS

Beurre Easter. Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter Pears. Keeps all winter.

Kennedy. Originated by General John Bidwell, on Rancho Chico, Butte county, California. Superior to Bartlett or Winter Nelis. Would be classed as a winter variety in northern sections;



Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear (see page 26)

WINTER PEARS, continued

hardy, vigorous-growing tree; bears well. The most valuable new Pear, originated in California.

Lincoln Coreless. Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish green; flesh rich yellow, juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; no seeds or core. February and March.

Mount Vernon. Medium to large; of rich russet color; flesh juicy, rich, melting, with a spicy flavor. New. November to January.

Pound. A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

P. Barry. This Pear was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San José, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequaled by any of our long-keeping Pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich; an early and prolific bearer. December and January.

Pratt's Seedling. Originated in Salem, Oregon, with Captain Pratt. A Pear with all the good qual-

ties of the Bartlett, but will keep until March. In shape and color like the Sheldon, but larger. The tree is a fine grower, with a more spreading top than the Bartlett. Has been shown at our Fruit Convention and is endorsed by all our fruit-growers; a fine acquisition to our list of winter varieties.

Vicar of Winkfield. (Le Cure.) Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productivity. Best on quince. November to January.

Winter Bartlett. This fine Pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a dooryard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired.

Winter Nelis. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter Pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.



Bing Cherries (see page 29)

CHERRIES

Hearts and Bigarreaus (*Cerasus Avium*); Dukes and Morellos (*C. vulgaris*)

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry, and they are being planted in larger numbers every year, as they can be grown for the market with great profit. It may be planted along the street or avenue as an ornamental, especially the Heart and Bigarreau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves and open, spreading heads, making a fine shade, and at the same time producing an abundance of the most delicious fruit. Cherries thrive in almost any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is equally delicious whether eaten from the tree or preserved, and it will always find a ready market at profitable prices for shipping, canning, etc.

The Hearts and Bigarreaus will successfully resist cold weather so as to be grown in most sections, excepting the extreme North, while the Dukes and Morellos, or acid sorts, are perfectly hardy and are starred (*) in this Catalogue.

CHERRIES, continued

Allen. Has been fruiting for several years. Tree a healthy grower, immensely productive. Fruit of excellent quality; large size, nearly heart-shape, shiny and smooth; color when ripe, nearly black, very meaty and firm; so far free from all rot and disease; ripens late. Good enough for any home use and we believe will prove one of the most profitable market varieties in all sections where the sweet Cherries succeed.

Baldwin. This Cherry is a seedling of the English Morello, and it was originally planted for an Early Richmond, which has been budded on a seedling of the English Morello. The budded part was accidentally broken off and a sprout came from the root, which was so vigorous that it was allowed to grow. The tree is an upright grower, more inclined to be round than otherwise. A very rank, vigorous grower; leaves rather broad; bloom pure white, which turns to pink color, similar to the hydrangea; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly subacid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, of medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than in clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness. It is a tree to command attention and is so distinct as to attract comments from many upon seeing it, without knowing its superior merit.

Bing. This grand new black Cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. Size very large; blackish purple. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Black Republican. (Luelling.) A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. June

Centennial. A new Cherry; a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, raised by Mr. Henry Chapman, in Napa Valley, California. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked. Its keeping qualities after being taken from the tree will undoubtedly render it the best Cherry for shipment, specimens having been carried to the eastern states and Europe without apparent injury.

Chapman. This grand new Cherry originated in Napa Valley, California, where it ripens about April 10. It is the earliest of all shipping varieties, bears early and immense crops of fine luscious fruit, which grows somewhat more in clusters than Black Tartarian; size very large; form roundish; stem long and slender; surface smooth; color purplish black; flesh half tender; stone small; flavor of the highest quality. On account of its great beauty, quality and earliness it is a very profitable market variety. Said to be a seedling of the Black Tartarian.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive.

Deacon. This new Cherry is supposed to have originated at Sacramento, California. Color black;

flesh firmer than Luelling (Black Republican), and much larger. Ripens with Black Tartarian; flavor of the highest quality. It has been shipped from Sacramento to New York, arriving in prime condition.

***Early Richmond.** (Kentish, Virginian May.) Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

***English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Early Purple Guigne. (Early Purple.) The earliest fine variety; medium size; heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. First to middle of June.

Elton. Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

Governor Wood. Large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Last of June.

Hoskin. Originated by C. E. Hoskin, Newberg, Oregon. Very large; color black, flavor similar to Black Tartarian. A very promising variety.

Knight's Early Black. Large, black, tender, juicy, rich and excellent; good grower and productive. Middle to last of June.



Lambert Cherries (see page 30)

CHERRIES, continued

***Kentish.** See Early Richmond.

Lambert. In size the largest known; smooth, glossy skin; color dark purplish red, with numerous minute, indented, russet dots; flesh dark purplish red, with whitish veins, firm, meaty texture; small oval stone, semi-cling; flavor sweet or very mild subacid, rich and of highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, long, slender stem. The finest shipping variety. Originated near Portland, Oregon, about 1887, and named after the originator. Tree thrifty, hardy and vigorous grower, and forms a beautiful head. Donated by Mr. Lambert to Oregon State Horticultural Society, and the sole right to propagate it purchased from them by the Oregon Nursery Company.



1-year-old Sweet Cherry Trees
on 3-year-old roots

Morello type. Fruit firm, good quality, sprightly, acid, as large as English Morello; similar to that variety in color. Clings tenaciously to the long stem. August.

Major Francis. See Oxheart.

***May Duke.** Large, red; juicy and rich. An old excellent variety. Vigorous, productive. June 15.

***Montmorency Large.** A large, red Cherry; larger than Early Richmond and fully 10 days later.

***Montmorency Ordinaire.** A beautiful, large, red, acid Cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully 10 days later, ripening with Tradescant's. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be highly recommended. Valuable for canning and preserving. Free grower.

***Napoleon Bigarreau.** (Royal Ann.) A magnificent Cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

***Olivet.** A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early, and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of a deep shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, subacidulous flavor.

***Ostheim.** A hardy Cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

Oxheart. (Major Francis.) Fruit large, obtuse, heart-shaped; skin dark red; half tender, with a pleasant juice, of second quality in point of flavor. Last of June.

Roe. The latest and firmest of all Cherries, ripening fully 6 weeks after the Lambert and Royal Ann. Firmer than the Black Republican. Light yellow background, overspread with mottled red, with bright blush on sunny side; flavor very sweet; quality excellent.

Royal Ann. See Napoleon Bigarreau.

***Vladimir.** Russian variety. Very hardy; a strong grower, wonderfully prolific. Fruit size of Early Richmond; mild, subacid, juicy; excellent quality. July.

Windsor. New seedling, originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver-colored, resembling the Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct. Ripens three or four days after that variety. Flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Valuable for late market and for family use.

***Wragg.** Much like English Morello. More productive and excels in size, yield and quality. One of the hardiest Cherries and has produced annual crops at the northernmost limit of Cherry culture.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheeks; firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light-colored Cherries. Vigorous and productive. Last of June.

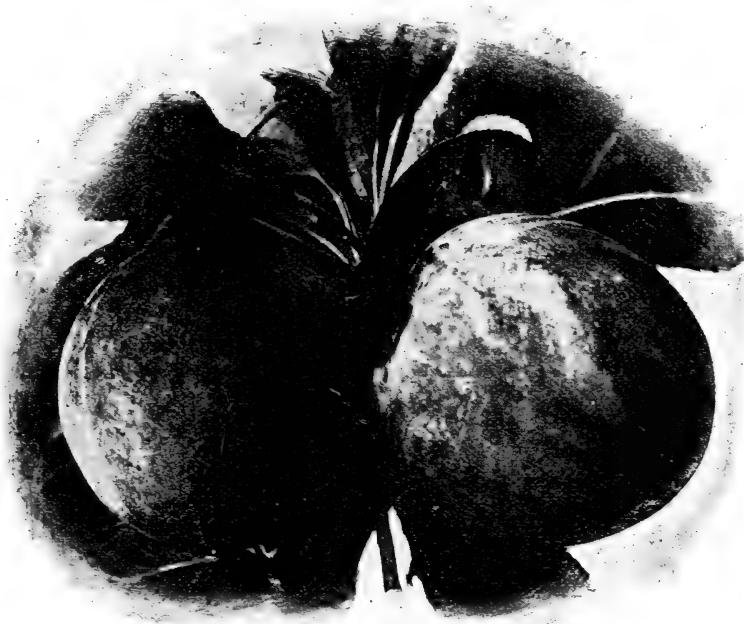
PLUMS (*Prunus*)

The Plum has not, in recent years, been planted as extensively as it deserves, and the lack of planting has doubtless been partly due to difficulty in marketing; but with the demand for good fruit in the eastern markets almost unlimited, and the excellent shipping qualities of the Maynard and others, and the establishment of canneries in most important fruit sections, they are again being planted in large quantities, as it is known that a little care and attention at the proper time will insure a crop.

The Plum tree, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection in our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections, succeeding best on heavy soils in which there is a mixture or clay.

Most of the cultivated varieties of Plums are European, or descendants of European varieties. But in recent years certain extraordinarily good varieties of native Plums have been widely disseminated, and recently we have received some extremely valuable varieties from Japan. Crosses from all these will, from time to time, bring out new and much-improved varieties, especially securing the best quality of the European Plums, united with the hardiness, desirable season or good shipping qualities of the others.

The finer kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully



Burbank Plums (see page 32)

PLUMS, continued

ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. Overbearing should not be allowed.

Some varieties, especially of the native Plums, are extremely hardy and will stand the climate of the extreme northwest.

JAPANESE, or ORIENTAL PLUMS

These Plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. This race is as distinct from our native varieties as the Yellow Newtown is from the Baldwin apple. Many of these varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states, in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended upon; some are hardy as far north as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for the southern states they open a new field in Plum-growing. They unite size, beauty and productiveness, and come into bearing at the age of two to four years. Flesh firm and meaty, will keep for a long time in excellent condition. Their early blossoming habit renders them unsafe in some sections and they will never entirely take the place of our older varieties, but possess many valuable characteristics. Should be well tested in all sections. Like most Japanese types of trees, the names of the imported varieties are much confused, but we follow the names adopted by the leading nurserymen of this country.

These Plums, together with the hybrids and crosses produced by Luther Burbank (which are starred (*)) in this Catalogue), are among the most valuable additions in the way of new fruits that have been introduced in the past ten or fifteen years. We would call your special attention to the **Maynard**, the greatest Plum that has ever been introduced.

"Altogether the Japanese Plums constitute the most important type of fruit introduced into North America during the last quarter of a century, and they should receive careful tests in all parts of the country."—Prof. Bailey, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

We group Plums under the following divisions: A, Americana type; very hardy (Chickasaw types) D, Domestica, European types. J, Japanese type. J* (starred), Japanese Hybrids, and crosses of the Japan Plums introduced by Luther Burbank.

Abundance. J. (Botan.) One of the best Japan Plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. The fruit is

PLUMS, continued

full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry-red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality; vigorous; hardy. Mr. Geo. W. Thissell, of Winters, Cal., says of this fruit: "I have fruited it three years; have found it very prolific; fruit large to very large; exceedingly sweet; pit very small; ripens at Winters June 10. I consider this one of my best shipping Plums."

America. J*. Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit large to very large; skin glossy coral-red; flesh yellow, moderately firm and delicious. Said to be one of the most highly flavored Plums.

Apple. J*. Another of Burbank's novelties; named from its close resemblance, form, color and rare keeping qualities; flesh firm, pale red with marblings and streaks of pink. A valuable acquisition to the list of Japanese Plums. Ripens after Burbank.

Apricot Plum. See *Prunus Simoni*.

Bartlett. J*. One of the best of Burbank's recent introductions. Said to be wonderfully productive; a very ornamental tree, with glossy green leaves, resembling very closely the famous Bartlett in habit of growth, flavor and fragrance. Fruit oval, yellow, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe; flesh light salmon-colored, firm and juicy. Ripens before Burbank.

Blood Plum. See *Satsuma*.

Bradshaw. D. Fruit very large; dark, violet-red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Burbank. J. Very vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Chalco. J*. A cross between *Simoni* and *Burbank*; resembles the former variety very closely, but said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be far superior to it. A tremendous grower and very prolific. A superior shipping Plum, as it ripens and keeps well when picked green. Must eventually supplant the *Simoni*, thriving and bearing where that variety is a failure.

Charles Downing. A. Vigorous, healthy tree; fruit large, round, red, handsome and excellent. One of the best of the Wild Goose type.

Climax. J*. This is well named the "King of Plums," as its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping Plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.

Clyman. D. A beautiful Plum originated in the Napa Valley, Cal. A good bearer; fruit medium to large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue; freestone; quality of flesh superior; valuable on account of its earliness and its excellent shipping qualities.

Coe's Golden Drop. D. Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late Plums. Last of September.

Columbia. D. Fruit of the largest size; 6 or 7 inches in circumference, nearly globular; skin brownish purple, dotted with numerous fawn-colored specks; flesh orange, not very juicy, but when at full maturity very rich, sugary and excellent. Last of August.

Combination. J*. New Plum; early, regular and abundant bearer of large, nearly globular fruit of uniform size; flesh straw-color, extremely sweet, with a very pronounced pineapple flavor; stone small and nearly free when fully ripe. Luther Burbank, the originator, says: "An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the very best quality, ripening at Santa Rosa July 12, before most of the earliest Plums and about as early as the Climax. The trees, both old and young, are about the best and most symmetrical growers among the Plums, making an early, rapid growth, ripening the wood perfectly hard to the tips early in the season, indicating unusual hardiness. The bark, leaves and fruit are all unique. Bark dark, russet-bronze. The unusually large, broad, glossy coriaceous leaves are bronze-crimson in the spring and fall. 'Combination' trees resemble no other trees in cultivation and are certain to please every one."

Damson. D. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. Sept.

De Soto. A. Medium size; resembles *Miner* in form and color, but is two weeks earlier; fine for eating or canning; a moderate grower; bears young and profusely; hardy and very desirable.

First. J*. New Plum. Fruit of good medium size: pale amber, faint blush on sunny side, half transparent; flesh same color, moderately firm, sweet, juicy and good, especially so when just at the right stage of ripeness. Tree of medium growth never fails to produce all it can hold. Luther Burbank, the originator, says: "Introducing this new Plum, I confidently make the statement that it is the earliest of all Plums; ripening at Santa Rosa June 15, fully three weeks earlier than the Red June; and also that it is the largest, handsomest and most productive of all very early Plums. It should prove very hardy, and for home use and near markets will be the most useful of all very early Plums. It is too soft and ripens too suddenly for shipping to distant markets, but its extreme earliness, large size and good quality make a combination of very unusual value."

Green Gage. D. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Forest Rose. A. A native of Pike county, Mo. Fruit round; larger than *Wild Goose*; skin rather thick and of a beautiful dark red color, covered with a delicate bloom; stone small; fine quality.

Gueii. D. Extensively grown for market. Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous, upright grower, an early and very abundant bearer. Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, subacid; free-stone. Season last of August and first of September.

Hale. J*. Fruit medium to large; yellow, mottled and speckled red; flesh soft and juicy, yellow; cling; of good quality. Tree a moderately spreading, vigorous grower. Follows *Burbank* in ripening. Last of August.

Jefferson. D. Large; yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Kelsey. J. Japanese; very large; rich, reddish purple on yellow ground; tree a prolific and early bearer; very largely planted for shipping East. The largest of all Plums.



October Purple Plums

PLUMS, continued

Lombard. D. (Bleecker's Scarlet.) Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good, adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Last of August.

Maynard. J*. Originated by Luther Burbank, that great master of modern horticulture. In size it is very large, often measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends; of richest crimson-purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous and compact grower. Leaves dark glossy green. Bears immense crops of even-sized fruit while very young. Never fails. Surpasses all other varieties in keeping and carrying qualities. Flesh firm even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy with a deliciousness indescribable. Commands the highest price in home and foreign markets.

Miracle. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California. A cross between the French fruit, *Prunus Sans Noyau*, and the French prune. In general form it resembles the French prune, its staminate parent, but is larger in size. The color is distinctly of the Damson type, a rich, dark purple with heavy blue bloom. Flesh of good quality, sweet, rich and juicy, with stone wholly eliminated. Those desiring a fuller description, write for special Miracle Plum 16-page catalogue.

Milton. A. Rather large, dark red; skin thin; flesh firm; good quality; ripens earlier than Wild Goose. Its large size, good quality and extreme earliness make it very valuable. A strong grower; productive.

Miner. A. An improved variety of the Chick-

asaw. Originated at Lancaster, Pa. Medium size, oblong, pointed apex; skin dark purplish red, slightly mottled with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; adheres to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking, and esteemed for market in the West. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Early in October.

Moore's Arctic. D. Size medium, purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and of pleasant flavor. Charles Downing speaks of it as follows: "A new hardy Plum, which originated in the highlands of Aroostook county, Maine, where, unprotected and exposed to cold, it has for many years borne enormous crops, and is claimed to be the hardiest Plum grown, and so far free from black-knot." Tree healthy, vigorous. An early and abundant bearer.

October Purple. J*. Propagated by Luther Burbank, of California. Fruit large and uniform in size; color a dark, rich maroon; stone small, flavor fine. Tree a fine grower. This variety is pronounced by Mr. Burbank one of the best varieties he has produced. Ripens middle of September. Should be in every collection.

Peach. D. Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive. Last of August.

Pond's Seedling. See Hungarian Prune.

Pottawattamie. A. A cross of Chickasaw and Swedish Sloe. Quality excellent. Tree perfectly hardy, a strong, vigorous grower; an immense annual bearer; curculio-proof. One of the most profitable trees for the fruit-grower. Four-year-old trees have borne a crop of two bushels to the tree.

Prunus Simoni. J. (Apricot Plum.) A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring. Fruit large,

PLUMS, continued

flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June. J. The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermilion-red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm; moderately juicy; fine quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive. Ripens between Willard and Abundance. Highly recommended by Professor Bailey, of Cornell University. Last of July or early August.

Reine Claude de Bavay. D. (Bavay's Green Gage.) Large; greenish yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary and of fine quality; very productive. September.

Satsuma. J*. (Blood Plum.) Native of Japan. The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and, unlike all others, has red flesh, with a remarkably small stone.

Shipper's Pride. D. Large, nearly round; dark purple; quite juicy, sweet; splendid shipper and marketer; moderate grower; productive. Originated in northwestern New York.

Shiro. J*. Originated by Luther Burbank. Fruit egg-shaped; medium size, smooth, bright yellow, thin bloom; flesh clings to the pit. Said to be more productive than the Burbank.

Sultan. J*. Said by the originator, Luther Burbank, to be one of the most attractive Plums. Its huge size and deep purplish crimson color render it valuable for market. The flesh is very firm, fragrant, sweet, dark crimson, clouded and shaded with pink, salmon and light yellow. Very rapid grower, with wood and leaves much like a Royal Ann Cherry.

Tatge. D. Another new Plum of the *Domestica* type that bids fair to rival all others in this class. It is of the Lombardy family. Originated in Iowa. A good grower. Comes early into bearing, and is immensely productive.

Washington. D. Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

Wickson. J*. Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far, this one stands preeminent. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper."

Weaver. A. This remarkable Plum was found near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, growing in the old Indian camping ground. Flesh firm, with flavor resembling the apricot. As a substitute for the peach it has no rival. Curculio-proof.

Willard. J. Medium in size, spherical in general outline, but prominently cornered or angled, and never pointed; the sinus very light, but stem cavity deep; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; flesh rather firm, yellow, sweet and of fair quality; freestone. A strong, vinous and hardy tree, productive and one of the earliest market Japan Plums yet tested in the North.

Wild Goose. A. An improved variety of the Chickasaw, evident in the great vigor of the tree and increased size of the fruit, which is nearly as large as the Green Gage. Skin purple, with a bloom; flesh juicy, sweet and adheres to the stone. Last of July.

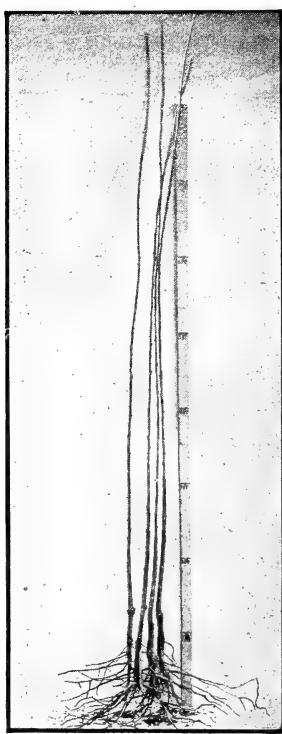
Yellow Egg. D. (Magnum Bonum, Yellow.) A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

PRUNES (*Prunus*)

The plum of history is the *Prunus domestica*. It also gives us the Prunes which are characterized by sweet, firm flesh, and capable of making a commercial dried product. They may be of any color, although blue-purple ones are best known. Any plum which can be successfully cured, without removing the pit, into a firm, long-keeping product, may be used for making Prunes, the chief requisite being a large proportion of solids, more especially sugar.

We follow the distinction made between plums and Prunes, as is common in the horticultural literature of the Pacific coast. By the term "Prune," is signified a plum which dries successfully without the removal of the pit and produces a sweet, dried fruit, though in the confusion of our nomenclature, not even this broad classification is faithfully followed. For example, we have the "Hungarian Prune" as a local traditional name for "Pond's Seedling Plum," which has no value as a Prune, and we have also "Coe's Golden Drop Plum," which does answer the requirements for a dried Prune, and is sometimes given fancy names by packers.

We do not, however, in this Catalogue, attempt to correct the classification, but follow the popular arrangement. To such proportions has the Prune industry grown in the past dozen years that it may now be classed as one of the most important productions of the Pacific coast, the exportations annually to the eastern markets reaching hundreds of millions of pounds of the finest Prunes in the world.



One-year-old Prune Trees

These show the remarkable growth of one-year buds on three-year-old root.

PRUNES, continued

Dosch. D. Introduced by Hon. H. E. Dosch, after whom it is named. Originated near Portland, Oregon, about 10 years ago. Color purple, very large; flesh juicy, delicious, sweeter than the Italian, but not so sweet as the Petite; flavor excellent, and for canning has no equal; dries very heavy. Tree hardy, thrifty grower, ten days to two weeks earlier than the Italian. Received a gold medal at Omaha Exposition in 1898, both in green and dried states.

Fellenberg. See Italian Prune.

French. See Petite.

German Prune. D. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune. D. (California.) One of the largest Prunes known, the fruit averaging one and one-half to two ounces each. Its unequalled size, handsome appearance, rare keeping qualities and great productiveness make it desirable for home use or market. September.

Golden. D. A seedling of Italian Prune. Originated in Oregon. Light golden color, good flavor, and heavy drier; strong grower and abundant bearer; freestone. September.

Hungarian Prune. D. (Grosse Prune, or Pond's Seedling Plum.) Very large, dark red, juicy and very sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. Sept.

Imperial. D. (Epineuse.) Large size, light or reddish purple color; thin skin; sweet and high flavor. Tree stout, stocky, rapid grower.

Italian. D. (Fellenberg.) A fine late Prune; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

Petite d'Agen. D. (French Prune.) The well-known variety so extensively planted for drying. Medium size; reddish purple; juicy, sugary, rich and sweet. Bears immense crops. September.

Pacific. D. Originated at Mt. Tabor, Oregon. Tree hardy; borne abundantly since three years old. Fruit freestone, very large and handsome. Flavor the finest; rich, sugary and luscious. A good shipper. The best of drying Prunes.

Robe de Sargent. D. A variety lately introduced from France. It is this which in a dried state forms the celebrated "Pruneau d'Agen." Fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, slightly adhering to the stone. A valuable drying and preserving variety. Ripens in September.



French Prune (Petite d'Agen)

Silver. D. Originated in Oregon and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable Prunes and drying plums. October.

Splendor. D. Large, very long in shape; clear even purple, turns quite black in curing. Cooked has a slight acid flavor.

Sugar. Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripens 28 days earlier than French (Petite d'Agen). Almost one-fourth sugar (analysis shows it to be 23.92 per cent sugar). Three times larger than French, of which it is a seedling. On account of its earliness, large size and high per cent of sugar, it is sure to revolutionize the Prune industry of the world. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; bears young. Color purple; good shipper. Aug.

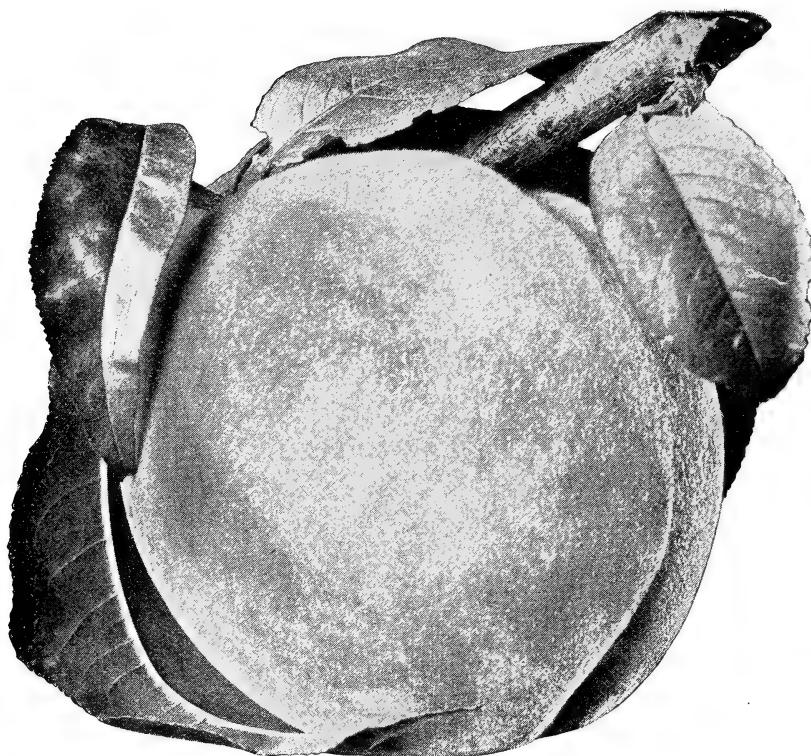
Tenant. D. Originated in Whatcom county, Washington, where it has been tested for 20 years, and has never failed to produce a good crop of fruit. Large; dark purple, with a blue bloom; flavor of the highest quality; rich, sugary and delicious. Tree hardy and very productive. Bears transportation well. August.

Tragedy. D. This most valuable of all Prunes for early eastern shipments appears to be a cross between the German Prune and the Purple Duane; medium size, nearly as large as Duane; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet, freestone. Ripens in July.

PEACHES (*Prunus Persica vulgaris*)

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood-ashes. It should be remembered that Peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and to let in light and air; keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. F., freestone; S. C., semi-cling; C., cling.

Admiral Dewey. F. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow, of uniform color and texture to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph; has better form and brighter color on surface; equally hardy and productive; tree a strong and symmetrical grower. One of the best early freestones.



Foster Peach (see page 37)

PEACHES. continued

Alexander's Early. (Alexander.) C. Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Amsden's June. (Amsden.) C. Originated at Carthage, Mo., in 1882. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun. Ripens with the Alexander and closely resembles that variety, but some think it a little higher flavored.

Australian Saucer. F. Medium; flat, hollowed like a saucer on one side, hence the name; skin white, shaded crimson in the sun; flesh white, sweet, delicious flavor; pit very small, almost round. An oddity for home consumption only. July.

Banner. New. F. Originated at Woodslee, Ontario. The original trees have borne 16 crops, several years bearing well when all other varieties in Ontario failed. Tree very hardy both in wood and bud, bears young and very productive, equaling the Prolific. Fruit large, deep yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; firm, rich and of excellent quality; pit small, free; equal to any as a shipper or keeper. Prof. W. W. Hilborn, Director of the Experimental Station at Leamington, Ontario, has known it for many years, fruited it for several seasons in experimental orchard, and recommends it as the very best late market variety. Last of September and October.

Blood-Leaf Peach. See Deciduous Ornamentals.

Bokhara. F. A Russian variety, which is claimed to be the hardiest Peach grown; in fact, it has

withstood a temperature of 28° below zero without injury. It is a beautiful yellow Peach, with bright red cheek; perfect freestone; delicious flavor; its exceedingly tough skin makes it a splendid shipper.

Briggs' Red May. F. Originated with J. B. Briggs, of Marysville. Fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting and juicy. A standard early variety and one of the most extensively planted in California. Middle of June.

California Cling. C. Very large, round, regular; orange, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate, rich, vinous. Middle of August.

Carman. F. Large, resembling the Alberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable market variety. Ripe June 20.

Champion. F. A particularly hardy seedling of Old Mixon, from the West, which is noted for the hardiness of its blossoms, thus insuring a good yield in spite of heavy spring frosts. It is a very large, handsome Peach, with a creamy white skin and beautiful red cheek. In flavor it is exquisite, and is a true freestone. Ripens the middle of July.

Chinese Cling. C. Large, globular; skin white, shaded with light red; flesh white, red at the stone; very juicy, melting and rich. July.

Crawford's Early. F. A magnificent large, yellow Peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

PEACHES, continued

Crawford's Late Melocoton. (Late Crawford.) F. Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Crosby. F. An iron-clad Peach. The tree is of low, spreading, willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager and others of that class of hardy Peaches. However, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels, or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end; bright orange-yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side; of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow Peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford or about with Old Mixon. A good family Peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance. However, when it is considered that its fruit-buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring, that often kill all other good varieties, its special value is apparent; a fine yellow Peach to supply the market when there are no others.

Dewey. See Admiral Dewey.

Early Charlotte. F. An improved seedling from Early Crawford, originated at Salem, Oregon, in 1878, by O. Dickenson, where it has attracted much attention among fruit-growers. This remarkable Peach succeeds in Oregon, where many other varieties fail. Flesh yellow, melting and juicy, with a rich and excellent flavor. Freestone. Ripens ten days after Crawford's Early.

Early Imperial. F. Originated by W. W. Smith, Vacaville. Fruit large, deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh rich, juicy and very firm. A very highly colored Peach and remarkable for its firmness. Resembles Yellow St. John in form but earlier, larger and more highly colored. Ripens with Hale's Early, and its rich color and earliness combined will make it one of the most profitable varieties for early shipment.

Elberta. F. Introduced from Georgia. A cross between Crawford's Early and Chinese Cling; very large; bright yellow, with a beautifully mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; tree a uniform and regular bearer and strong grower. Fruit very showy and a perfect freestone. One of the best market varieties, often selling at double the quotations of other Peaches. Ripens last of July.

Everbearing. F. A remarkable Peach, having the peculiarity of ripening its fruit successfully over a period of eight weeks. Creamy white, mottled and striped; flesh white, with red veins; juicy, rich and fine.

Fitzgerald. F. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Foster. F. Originated in Medford, Mass. Large, deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor, ripening earlier than the Early Crawford and superior in many points; flesh is firmer, without so much red at the stone, which is

smaller; one of the very best for drying, market or canning.

Gillingham. F. Large yellow, resembling the Early Crawford in form and appearance, ripening a few days later; flavor excellent. Bears young and abundantly. A very promising new variety.

Globe. F. Large; flesh firm, juicy, yellow; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious. October.

Greensboro. S. C. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens with Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; bright red over yellow, highly colored in the sun. A promising market variety.

Hale's Early. S. C. Medium size; greenish white, with red cheek; first quality. Tree healthy, good grower and productive. One of the earliest good Peaches we have, and promises to be a leading orchard variety.

Heath Cling. C. A most delicious cling. Very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet; valuable for canning; season early September.

Henrietta Cling. See Levy Late.

Imperial. See Early Imperial.

Indian Cling. (Indian Blood.) C. Large, deep claret color, with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian Peaches. Last of August.

Jones' Seedling. F. Very large; yellow, dark red cheek in sun. Ripens late, just before Smock's Late. Tree very healthy and a strong grower.

Lemon Cling. C. A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, subacid flavor. Ripens first week in August.

Lemon Free. F. Originated in Ohio; very large; pale yellow; shaped a good deal like a lemon; of extra fine quality; tree very productive; ripens before Salway.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling. C. A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half-melting, slightly vinous. Latest of all clangs and highly esteemed for canning and market. Middle of September.

Lovell. F. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning, shipping and drying Peach; tree a good grower and bearer. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.

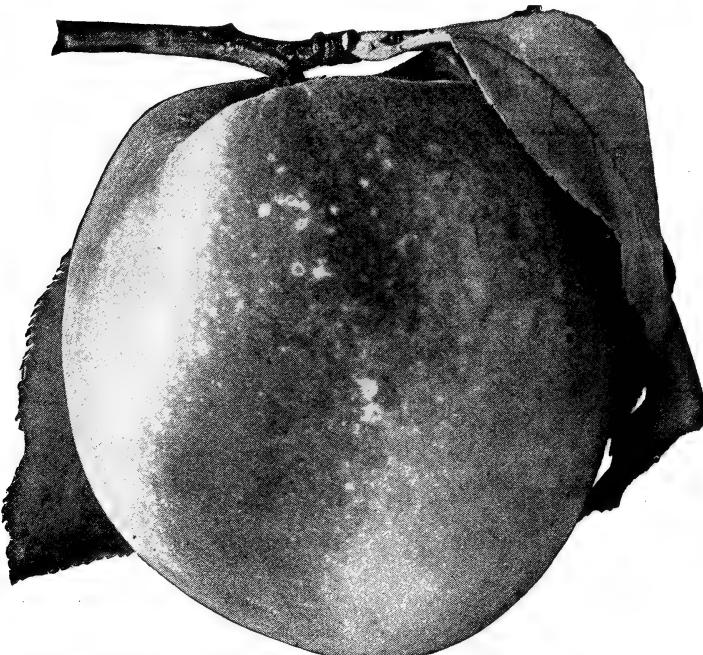
McDevitt's Cling. C. Originated with Neal McDevitt, of Placer County, Cal. Very large, rich, golden yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, and of superior flavor; excellent shipper. Last of August.

McKevitt's Cling. C. A California seedling, introduced by A. McKevitt, Vaca Valley. White; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl. Early in September.

Mountain Rose. F. Large, handsome, red cheek; flesh white, juicy; one of the best. August.

Muir. F. Large; pale yellow; very firm flesh; very sweet. Best for drying.

Newhall. F. Originated with Sylvester Newhall, of San José. A superb Peach, of very large size;



Elberta Peach (see page 37)

PEACHES, continued

skin yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and rich, vinous flavor. Tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous and not affected by curl like Crawford's Late. Ripens about one week before Crawford's Late.

Orange Cling. See Runyon's Orange Cling.

Perfection. F. This new and valuable Peach originated about three miles above Weston, Umatilla county, Oregon, near the timber line of the Blue Mountain Range, at a high altitude, which proves its hardiness. The fruit is of the largest size, yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; the flesh is thick and very fine-grained, yellow, with red around the pit, which is nearly as small as a prune seed; its tough skin, firm flesh and good keeping qualities place it in the lead for a good shipping and market variety. We cannot recommend this new Peach too highly to our friends and patrons, and it should be largely planted. Ripens from September 10 to 15.

Phillip's Cling. C. Fine, large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow to the pit, which is very small. Preferred by canners to any other variety of cling. Its firmness, fine texture of flesh and lateness, not ripening until September, when other clings are practically harvested, makes a demand for this variety far beyond the supply.

Prolific. (New.) F. Fruit large, attractive, firm; color yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow to pit, very firm; pit small. The tree is very productive, and one of the hardiest Peaches known. September.

Reeves' Favorite. F. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent. Tree hardy and productive. Middle of September.

Runyon's Orange Cling. C. Originated with Mr.

Sol. Runyon, on the Sacramento River. The fruit is very large, yellow, with a dark crimson cheek; flesh golden yellow, rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Tree an immense bearer, and not subject to mildew like the common sort. A splendid fruit for shipping, canning or drying. Ripens early in August.

Salway. F. Fruit large, roundish; deep yellow, with a rich, marbled, brownish red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. A new English variety. Promises highly as a late, showy, market sort.

Sellers'. A variety of Orange Cling, of the largest size, raised by Mrs. Sellers, of Antioch. Skin fine yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, very juicy and rich. A very desirable sort for canning, ripening a few days after Runyon's.

Sneed. S. C. It is claimed for this Peach that it is fully ten days earlier than the Alexander, of same size and appearance, but more yellow; the flesh is tender, juicy, melting and delicious; clings slightly to the pit. Said to be the first Peach to ripen, which makes it a very desirable variety.

Strawberry. F. Medium size; white, marbled with dark red; flesh white, red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. July.

Susquehanna. F. A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor.

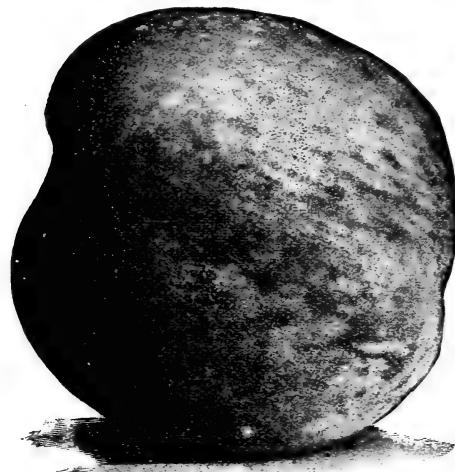
Triumph. S. C. Above medium; skin downy, dark orange-yellow, nearly covered with dark carmine; flesh yellow half-way to the stone, where it changes to greenish white and adheres to the stone like Alexander; juicy, melting and slightly sub-acid; quality good. Maturity June 15. The great

PEACHES, continued

value of this Peach for shipping purposes is its yellow color and attractive appearance, it being the earliest Peach so far known, and has brought very high prices.

Tuskena Cling. (Tuscan, Yellow Tuscan.) C. A very large, yellow cling, the earliest fine cling; flesh juicy and of fine flavor and clear yellow to the stone. A good shipping and canning Peach and very desirable on account of its earliness, ripening with the Early Crawford.

Twenty-Ounce Cling. C. A fine, very large cling Peach, very desirable for canning. August.



Triumph Peach (see page 38)

APRICOTS (*Prunus Armeniaca, or Armeniaca vulgaris*)

Beautiful and delicious fruit. In quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach, combining qualities of both. Ripening early, together with its delightful flavor, makes it one of the most valuable fruits. Tree is as hardy as the peach. Requires about the same cultivation as the peach or plum. It ships well and commands a good price in the eastern market. For drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are quite distinct from the other European sorts; much hardier, earlier bearers and productive.

Alexander. Very hardy and immense bearer; fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

Alexis. Very hardy and abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Blenheim. Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Gibb. Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive. Fruit medium; yellowish, subacid, juicy and rich. The best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries. A great acquisition.

Hemskirk. Large, roundish, but considerably compressed or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender; rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. July.

J. L. Budd. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine-flavored as an almond. The best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental, and on this account valuable for very small gardens; fruit medium size; skin yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow and of fine quality. Ripens mid-June. August.

Wager. F. Large; yellow, more or less color in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While high quality and great beauty cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities, but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. These facts commend it to all planters for market purposes. Last of August.

Waterloo. S. C. Originated at Waterloo, N. Y. Of medium to large size; color whitish green, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple-crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice, adheres some to the stone, like Amsden, Hale's Early, etc. Ripened at Waterloo, July 14, 1878; in 1879, three or four days ahead of Alexander. For so early a Peach it is a remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition for nearly a week. This makes it valuable for shipping.

Wheatland. F. Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet and of fine quality; tree vigorous. August.

Wonderful. F. A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. The tree is wonderfully prolific.

Yellow St. John. F. Fully one week earlier than Early Crawford; a trifle smaller than latter, especially old trees; yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; quite free.

Moorpark. One of the largest. Orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Nicholas. Tree hardy and prolific. Fruit medium to large, white, sweet and melting. A handsome and valuable variety. July.

Peach. (Marysville Peach.) Very large, handsome and of delicious flavor; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown; flesh of a fine saffron-yellow color; juicy, rich and high-flavored. One of the best. August.

Royal. Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. July.

Tilton. New. We have pleasure in introducing this Apricot to the public. Its large size, rich Apricot color, high flavor, uniform ripening, sure and unusual productiveness, with frost-resisting qualities and vigorous growth, easily place it far in advance of all other varieties. For drying or canning it is much superior to any of these older varieties.

QUINCES (*Cydonia vulgaris*)

The Quince is, of late, attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space. Productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. Especially desirable for jellies and preserves.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Oct.

Angers. Somewhat later than the preceding. Fruit rather more acid, but looks well. Tree a thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

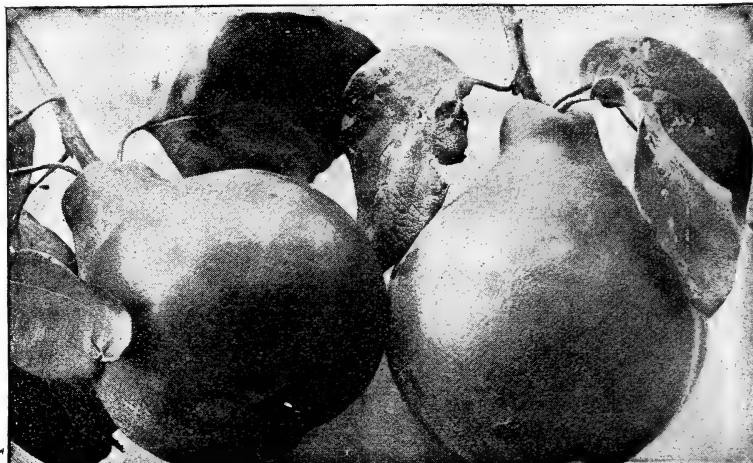
Bourgeat. A French variety. Very productive, healthy and thrifty. It grows in tree form, like pears or plums. It has almost perfect foliage, leaves green and fresh until the end of the season. The fruit is very large, smooth, golden yellow, of the best quality, tender; ripens just after the Orange and will keep past midwinter in perfect condition.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect, bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots and cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. One of the most valuable.

Orange. See Apple.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other Quince.

Luther Burbank says: "Quinces can probably be grown with less expense than any other fruit,



Champion Quince

and if the quality could be improved, would be extensively grown and more generally used. A more promising fruit for improvement cannot be named. For about 15 years we have been working in this direction and have succeeded in obtaining the Pineapple, a Quince which will cook as tender in five minutes as the best of cooking apples and with a flavor never before equaled. Jelly made from it is superior to that made from any other known fruit—absolutely unapproachable—something which could never have been thought of until it was brought into existence. The fruit, in form and size, very much resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother and more globular; in color much lighter yellow; average weight about three-quarters of a pound each. The tree is a strong grower and as productive as the Orange. Some one may produce a better Quince; we never expect to."

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

NECTARINES (*Prunus Persica, or P. laevis*)

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow. Much superior to the peach as a dried fruit, and excellent for preserves. Commands a high price in the eastern market, as it is considered as somewhat of a novelty.

Boston. Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone, sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone. One of the most valuable sorts for market.

Early Violet. (Violet Hative.) Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored; freestone. August.

Lord Napier. Large; cream-color, dark red

cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and sugary; free-stone. July.

New White. Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; stone small and separates freely. August.

Stanwick. Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale greenish white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August.

GRAPES (*Vitis*)

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Grape culture is of the greatest commercial importance on the southern Pacific coast. We grow vines in the North for our northern trade and in California for our southern trade, thereby securing vines best adapted for each locality, many of the foreign varieties being grown almost exclusively for the southern trade, and for the North or localities in which foreign varieties are not adapted, we grow American varieties which are suited to the locality.

DISTANCE.—In setting out vines, the character and strength of the soil is a very important point to be considered, 8 by 8 and 8 by 10 being the popular distances, 10 by 10 and 10 by 12 for the more robust growers.

SOILS.—Good Grapes may be grown on any soil, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc., that is not too shallow or too heavily pregnant with alkali. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS.—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

GATHERING AND KEEPING.—Grapes for keeping to be used in their fresh state should be allowed to remain upon the vines until perfectly matured, but not much longer. Pick them when perfectly dry. Let them stand in open baskets or boxes for about 10 days, in a cool, dry room; and after sorting out all decayed and imperfect berries, pack them in shallow boxes and cover closely. Use no paper but basswood or elm boxes, if convenient. Pine and other resinous woods should not be used, as they flavor the fruit disagreeably. After packing, keep the boxes where it is both cool and dry. Under careful management some varieties may be kept until spring. B., black varieties; R., red or amber; W., white.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Alice. R. A new red Grape of very vigorous growth and hardiness, in quality fully equal to Delaware by actual test. Ripening with or before Concord, and keeping in perfect condition, without cold storage, throughout the winter. It does not shell, and under suitable conditions will raisin instead of rot. Vine very productive. Awarded a First-class Certificate of Merit by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Boston, Mass., October, 1895.

Brighton. R. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy. This variety has been thoroughly tested, and it may now be truly said to be without an equal among early Grapes.

Campbell's Early. B. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination unequaled by any other Grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according

to the season. Ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first-early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Catawba. R. Well known as the great wine Grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly. Last of September.

Concord. B. A large, handsome Grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and, although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market Grapes.

Delaware. R. Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shoudered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious

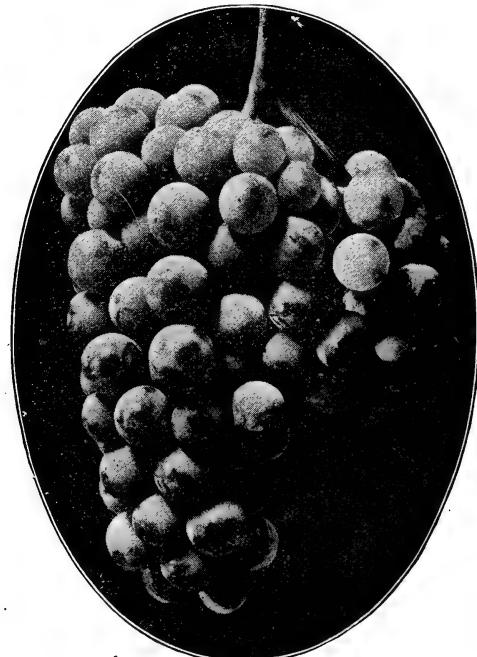
AMERICAN GRAPES, continued

flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Early Ohio. B. Very early, hardy and productive; strong, thrifty grower; good-sized bunch; berry smaller than Concord; adheres firmly to the stem. A profitable early market sort.

Eaton. B. Seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive; leaf large, thick and leathery; berries round, covered with heavy blue bloom; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds.

Green Mountain. (Winchell.) W. This, the earliest white Grape, has been thoroughly tested over a wide area, and has proved most satisfactory. It combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor, good size and excellent quality. Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium; greenish



McKinley Early Grape

white; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, sweet, with few seeds; of excellent quality; free from foxiness, and the flavor is excellent, ranking in this respect as a Grape of the first class. It is the first white Grape to ripen, maturing even in the worst of seasons, a consideration which will be appreciated by all planters. Its habit of growth is vigorous and the foliage clean and healthy, while its bearing quality is all that can be desired. It is a most valuable white Grape, either for the amateur or professional grower.

Hartford Prolific. B. Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality. Ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Isabella. B. An old standard sort, highly prized where it will thoroughly mature. Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, sweet and musky. A good keeper.

McKinley Early. W. It is with intense satisfaction that we introduce a new early white Grape, of the Niagara type, which bids fair to add millions to the wealth of the nation, and which will be hailed with delight by fruit-growers, dealers and consumers throughout the world. Produced by Mr. Young near where the Niagara originated. It is fully 10 days earlier than the Niagara, and as strong a grower, with very rich flavor. A strong, vigorous grower, with thick, healthy foliage and perfect self-fertilizing blossom. Bunches large and compact, usually shouldered; berries large, nearly round, very sweet, with no acid around the seeds, and no puckery taste in the skin; skin thin, green at first, then turning to yellow when fully ripe, very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping. It has remarkable keeping qualities for an early Grape and will hang on the vine sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to shell off or fall from the stems. As good a shipper as any of the American Grapes. For complete description and testimonials of our leading horticulturists, write for our two-page circular, giving full particulars.

McPike. B. This grand new variety was originated in south Illinois. Was awarded Wilder Silver Medal by the American Pomological Society, has taken first premium at Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri State Fairs. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, as easily grown as Concord or Worden, with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly and has generally the appearance of the Worden. The berries are of mammoth size, rivaling Black Hamburg, being often three inches in circumference and of superb quality—one of the best Grapes grown. One berry measured 3½ inches. The Grape is almost perfection. Mr. McPike has sent the Grapes to all parts of the country, and the comments are most favorable upon its wonderful size, flavor, hardiness and beauty.

Moore's Early. B. A comparatively new Grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass., in 1872. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy, has never been covered in the winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing, as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord.

Moore's Diamond. W. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; berry about the size of Concord; quality best, rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara. W. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black: the leading profitable market sort; bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yel-

AMERICAN GRAPES, continued

low when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord.

Pocklington. W. Originated at Sandy Hill, N. Y. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive; bunch and berry of good size; color a light lemon-yellow; flesh moderately tender, sweet, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The great vigor and hardiness of the vine, with the beauty and size of the clusters, place this in the front rank of white Grapes; ripens with Concord.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 22.) R. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin; free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) B. Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly.

Worden. B. This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

Wyoming. R. Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red Grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. Best early red for market.

FOREIGN VARIETIES**For Table, Raisins, Shipping and Wine**

Black Hamburg. B. A fine, tender Grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere, especially for table.

Black Malvoise. B. Vine a strong grower; berries large, oblong, reddish black, with faint bloom; flesh juicy; flavor neutral. An immense bearer, an excellent table as well as a wine Grape.

Black Prince. B. Bunches very long, tapering; berries medium, ovate, with thick bloom; juicy and sweet.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau. See White Sweetwater.

Chasselas Golden. R. Bunches medium, compact; berries of an amber color, sweet and watery. Ripe latter part of July.

Cornichon Black. B. Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor; a desirable variety for shipping and marketing; ripens late.

Emperor. R. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer; bunches very large, long and loose-shouldered; berries large, oblong, deep rose-colored, resembles the Tokay, covered with light bloom, firm; skin thick; one of the most profitable late varieties to plant for market; its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color cause it to be in great demand in eastern markets every year. Withstands rain better than any other variety. Does well on granite soil of the foothills. Should be staked to get best results.

Feher Zagos. W. Vine a vigorous grower and immense bearer; very hardy and exceedingly productive in sandy and heavy soils; bunches large

and compact; berries oval, yellowish green; good for wine or raisins.

Flame Tokay. R. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the eastern markets, and as a table Grape is more extensively planted than any other variety.

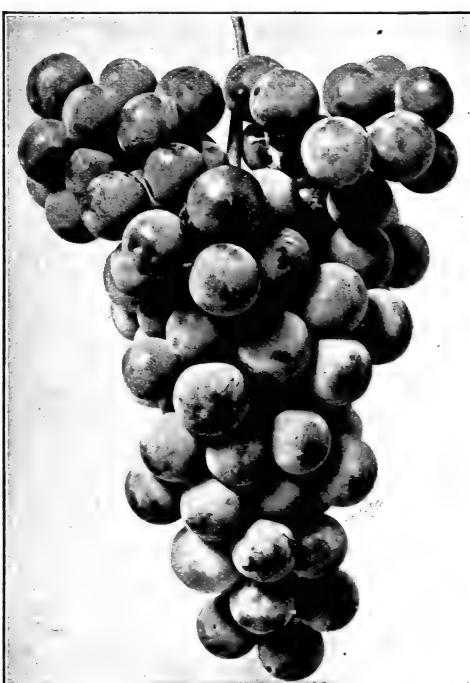
Gordo Blanco. See Muscat.

Malaga. W. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping Grapes, commanding a good price in the eastern markets every season; makes a second quality raisin.

Mataro. B. One of the finest Grapes for claret; good bearer and heavy grower. All the great French authorities agree in placing the Mataro as the finest red wine Grape of the southern regions.

Mission or California. B. A well-known variety. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large bunches of black, medium-sized berries. Valuable for wine.

Muscat of Alexandria (*Gordo Blanco*). W. Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish green; skin thick; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor. This is the variety so extensively planted for raisins. The distinctive feature between the Alexandria and Gordo Blanco is supposed to be in the shape of the berries, the former being oblong and the latter round. On this coast, in most localities, the two varieties have been found to be so nearly identical, round and oblong berries being found on the same vine, that they are classed as Muscats, and no distinction is made by even the most experienced raisin vineyardists.



Wyoming Grape

FOREIGN GRAPES, continued

Rose of Peru. B. Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large, with firm and crackling flesh. A very handsome Grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

Seedless Sultana. W. Small, white Grape, turning to amber; clusters large. It makes a fine raisin for culinary purposes, at the same time it is a fine wine Grape. It is the only one we know of that is good for both raisins and wine.

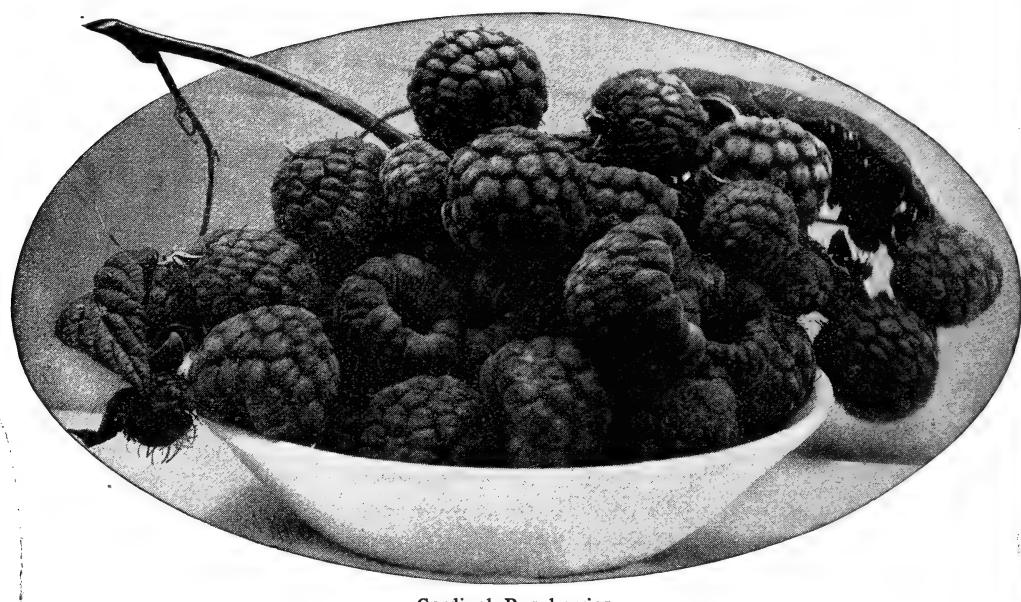
Thompson's Seedless. W. This is a new variety of great merit. It is perfectly seedless, and will doubtless become the most popular sort for seedless raisins. It is very attractive, larger than the

Seedless Sultana, more oblong, and in color greenish yellow; resembles the Muscat. It is of good quality, claimed to be superior to the Seedless Sultana. It dries rapidly and evenly, and, being so sweet, heavily. A strong grower and unusually productive.

Tokay. See Flame Tokay.

White Sweetwater. (Chasselas de Fontainbleau.) W. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early Grapes.

Binfandel. B. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple. The most extensively planted Grape in California for making claret.



Cardinal Raspberries

RASPBERRIES (*Rubus*)

Plant in good soil and manure it from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. If the location is much exposed and the plants inclined to kill down seriously, they may be bent over in the fall on mounds of earth formed at one side of the hills and covered sufficiently to keep them down until spring. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed up often. Raspberries may be made very profitable with good cultivation.

RED AND YELLOW VARIETIES

Brandywine. (Susqueco.) Large, bright red; very firm. Valuable for market on account of its fine shipping qualities.

Cardinal. New. This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits—its great growth, its extreme hardiness and the exceeding productiveness of its choice red, rich, pure-flavored berries. It will pay. It is not a novelty, but a

variety of great merit. The new Cardinal is claimed to grow 10 feet high and bear in proportion. Leading horticulturists who have seen this berry say that it is one of the wonders of the century, so far exceeding all others as to put it entirely beyond comparison. Judge Wellhouse, president of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, said at a meeting of the Society, that the introduction of the Car-

RED AND YELLOW RASPBERRIES, continued

dinal Raspberry would add millions to the wealth of the farmers of the country, because of its inherent great vigor and exceeding productiveness.

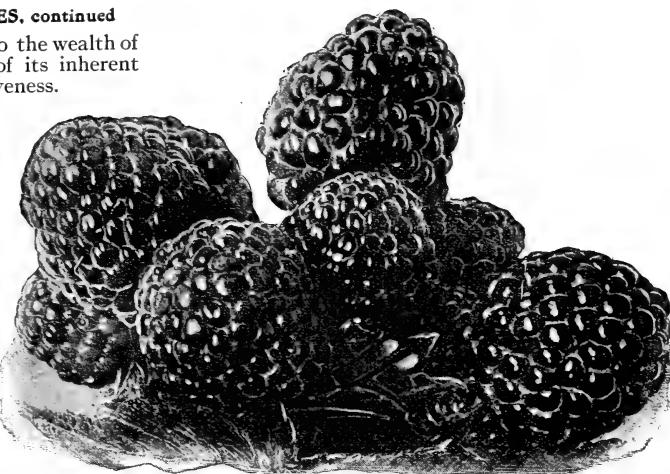
This most promising Raspberry is another natural product of Kansas. It is not a hybrid, but a result where nature combined its best in one little seed that produced the first Cardinal Raspberry plant. It also germinated that seed in its own way, not under the pet care of an expert gardener who could control the temperature, moisture, sunshine and weeds, but came up in a neglected clump of Gregg Raspberry bushes, and there showed its makeup by growing far above them and producing its great crop of red berries in contrast to the few Greggs beneath them. When first seen by the owner, the Greggs were dug and the Cardinals had the room.

Columbian. An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is firmer, dark red, adheres to the bunch much longer, and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a strong grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, jelly, etc.

Cuthbert. (The Queen of the Market.) Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive. "I regard it as the best Raspberry for general culture."—Charles Downing. "Now regarded by careful and experienced horticulturists as the best Raspberry in existence for general cultivation. I have it in a specimen bed with 25 other kinds, and it surpasses all others."—E. P. Roe.

Golden Queen. This variety is a seedling of the Cuthbert, but the color of the fruit is a rich golden yellow. The flavor is of the highest quality, pronounced by some superior to the old Brinkle's Orange, the finest flavored of all the Raspberries. Equal to Cuthbert in size; immensely productive. A very strong grower and hardy enough even for extreme northern latitudes, having stood uninjured even when the Cuthbert suffered. The desire for a yellow Raspberry of high quality, combined with vigorous growth and perfect hardiness, is believed to be fully met in this variety.

Japanese. (Wineberry.) Ornamental both in fruit and plant. Canes covered with purplish red hairs; leaves dark green, silvery gray beneath. Fruit in large clusters, and each berry at first tightly enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort



Cumberland Raspberries

of bur, which is covered with purplish red hairs. These gradually open and turn back, exposing beautiful wine-colored fruit of medium size; brisk subacid, retaining flavor when cooked. Highly esteemed for canning, preserves, jellies, etc.

Loudon. The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful, rich dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.

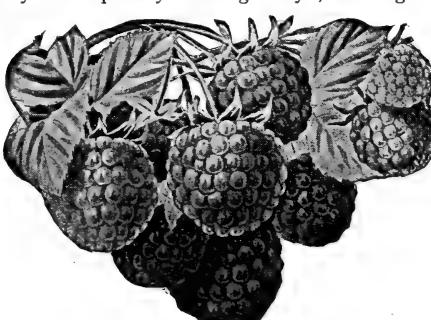
Marlboro. The largest early red Raspberry, ripening only a few days after Hansell. Beautiful bright scarlet; of good but not high quality. Hardy and productive.

Miller's. Bright red color, which it holds after picking. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower; canes not so tall as Cuthbert, but well adapted to carrying their immense loads of berries. Berries large, hold their size to end of season; round, bright red; cores small, do not crumble; firmest and best shipper; rich fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest. We can highly recommend this for either home or market.

Queen of the Market. See Cuthbert.

Susqueco. See Brandywine.

Turner. (Southern Thornless.) Very desirable as an early sort for the home garden. Berries good size; bright crimson; sweet.



Miller's Raspberries

BLACKCAPS

Cumberland. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that the fruit has often sold for 10 cents per quart when other varieties were selling for from 5 to 7 cents per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusually large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. Midseason. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit.

Gregg. Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES, continued

blackcaps as Cuthbert among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it. The standard Blackcap by which others are judged.

Haymaker. New. A purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles and stands up well in shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the most profitable berry ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said that it has ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a canning berry. Many orders for berries for this purpose are placed a year in advance. One writer located near a canning factory has thus written: "If any one about here had several acres of it in bearing, he could dispose of the entire crop to good advantage to the canning factory."

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg; of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality;

presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Mammoth Cluster. Large in size; next to Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Munger. The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. In seasons when most others are dry and seedy, Munger ripens up sweet and juicy, and readily brings an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease; upright in growth and extremely hardy.

Ohio. A very strong-growing, hardy sort; fruit nearly as large as Mammoth Cluster; more productive than any other variety, and one of the most, if not the most valuable for market.

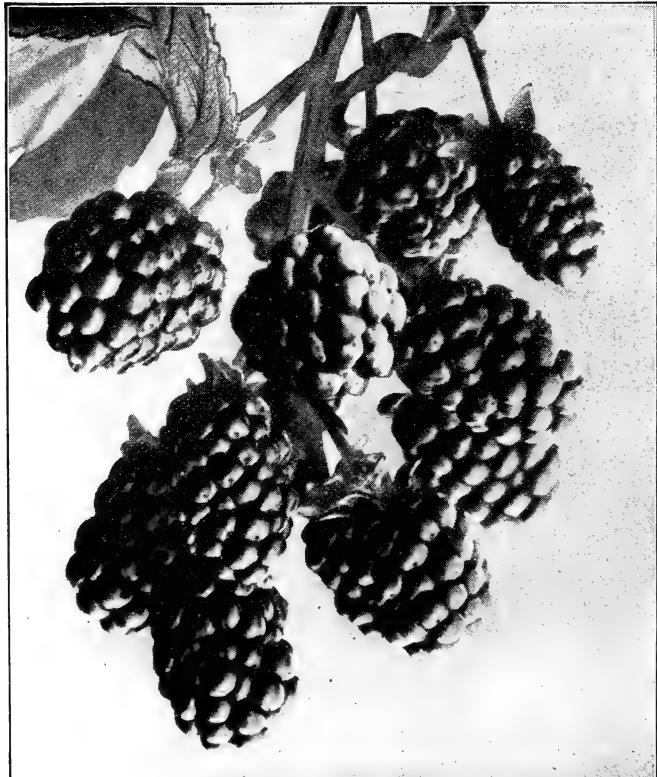
Souhegan. (Tyler). A new variety, commended very highly as a market sort by those who have grown it. The bush is said to be enormously productive, perfectly hardy and free from disease.

Schaeffer's Colossal. (Puthill.) A strong-growing variety, producing berries of great size, excellent to dry, and unsurpassed for canning; flavor peculiar and fine.

BLACKBERRIES

(*Rubus*, or *Rubus villosus*)

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted, for garden use, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows 8 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Give the plants same cultivation as raspberries.



Eldorado Blackberry

Early Harvest. A variety of great promise, being exceedingly early in time of ripening and always reliable. The canes are strong and upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously. Hardier than Kitatinny or Lawton; an enormous bearer. Berries sweet and of the highest quality, though not so large as some varieties.

Erie. Said to be the only large, productive, absolutely hardy Blackberry yet introduced. Originated in northern Ohio. Free from rust and all other diseases, and wonderfully productive (exceeding even the prolific Lawton), bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm, and ripens exceedingly early; fruit uniform both in size and shape.

Eldorado. A new seedling from Preble county, Ohio. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. They are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired, combining nearly all the good qualities found in a Blackberry.



Mammoth Blackberries (see page 48)

BLACKBERRIES, continued

Evergreen. Introduced from Oregon; origin unknown; beautiful cut-leaved foliage, which it retains during the winter; berries large, black, sweet, rich and delicious. It continues to ripen from July to November, which makes it one of the best berries for family use; an excellent trellis and arbor plant.

Himalaya Giant. New. Vigorous grower; canes sometimes reaching 30 to 40 feet; must be trained on a trellis. Fruit large, black; very abundant bearer and excellent shipper; shape more round than Kittatinny or Lawton, more juicy and smaller seed. Mr. Brodie, Superintendent Experimental Station, Puyallup, states that it has yielded at the rate of 400 crates (9,600 quarts) per acre, and thinks it might be made to yield 600 crates per acre on proper soil.

Iceberg. This wonderful berry is the origination of the far-famed Luther Burbank, whose remarkable success in the production of valuable new plants has given him the title of the "Wizard of Horticulture." The fruit is white, transparent; the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large, but earlier, sweeter and more melting than Lawton. Like all Blackberries the Iceberg is slightly bitter when not thoroughly ripe.

Kittatinny. Large; black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

Lawton. (New Rochelle.) The well-known market variety.

Mammoth. New. Supposed to be a cross between the wild Blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Grows entirely unlike any other Blackberry plant known. It is a rampant grower, trailing on the ground and under favorable conditions will grow 20 feet in a season. The canes are large, of deep red color when exposed to the sun; the foliage is large, thick, of a deep green color. Enormously productive and exceedingly early, ripening three weeks before other cultivated kinds. Fruit enormous, specimens measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; seed small, soft and abundant; core small, soft. In size and flavor said to surpass all other varieties of Blackberries. We offer it to the public only after a most thorough test, covering a period of several years.

Mersereau. New. This early mammoth iron-clad Blackberry is by far the most valuable variety that has ever appeared since the advent of the Wilson, over 30 years ago. It originated in northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero and where it has stood in open field culture for many years without the slightest protection, never being injured in the least. It has never had a leaf affected with orange rust, blight or other disease or produced a double or "rose" blossom.

In hardness it is doubtless without an equal among Blackberries, having endured a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without being injured in the least, even at the tips, although Snyder and Taylor's Prolific were much damaged. Just how low a temperature it will withstand uninjured is not known. The berries are brilliant, sparkling black throughout, and what adds great value to it as a market berry, it remains black under all conditions and circumstances, never turning red when gathered in hot, muggy weather, after the manner of Snyder, Lawton, Erie and many other varieties. In quality

it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core; the seedy character of Snyder and most other sorts is noticeably absent. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed, remaining firm without bleeding in handling.

The canes are of exceedingly strong, upright habit, attaining upon fairly good soil a height of 8 feet if permitted to grow unchecked, and are so stout as to always remain erect; foliage large, deep green, abundant and entirely free from rust or blight. The yield is simply enormous, producing double the quantity of fruit per acre of the Snyder, Kittatinny or Taylor's Prolific and affording heavy pickings from the first until the crop is all matured. Its season is early to midseason, ripening with the Snyder, in advance of Kittatinny, Lawton, Taylor's Prolific or Erie, but not so early as Early Harvest or the Wilson.

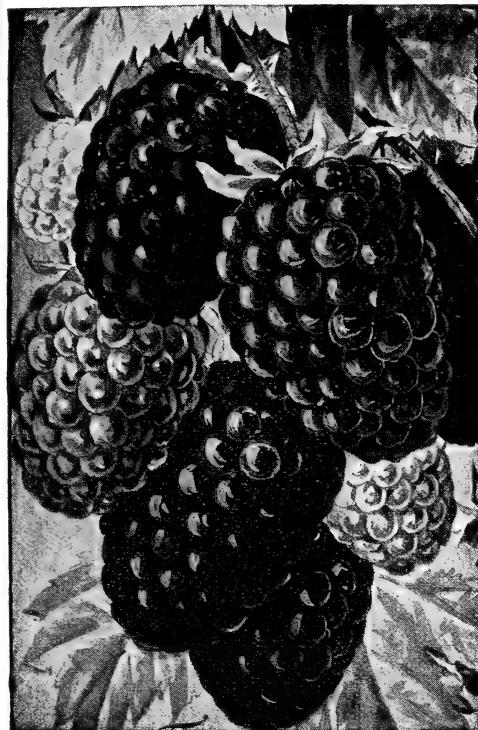
Rathbun. Origin, western New York. A strong, erect grower with strong stem, branching freely; will root from tip of branches like a raspberry. Hardy, having endured 20 degrees below zero and produced a good crop. Forms a neat, compact bush 4 to 5 feet high, producing its immense fruit abundantly. Fruit is sweet and luscious without hard core, of extra high flavor, jet-black, small seeds, firm enough to ship and handle well. Very large size, resembling the Wilson and fully equal to that grand variety, with the addition of hardiness.

Snyder. Extremely hardy, enormously productive; medium size, no hard, sour core; sweet and juicy. The leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Ripens early.

Ward. New. It was found growing in the fence-row adjoining a plantation of Wilsons, on the Michael Ward farm in Monmouth county, New Jersey. Its fine fruit, healthy canes and very prolific bearing qualities attracted the attention of the owners. A few plants were removed to a position where it could be cultivated and planting extended from year to year, as fast as the sucker plants allowed, where it has been fruiting for several years, canes never winter-killing, bearing a crop every year and the fruit coming into competition in the market with all other varieties, and always commanding the highest price and producing twice as many bushels per acre as the Wilson alongside (and as many bushels per acre as the Wilson when in its prime). The Ward Blackberry is undoubtedly a seedling of the Kittatinny, which it closely resembles, having all the good qualities of the parent with none of its defects. The Ward is a very strong grower, perfectly hardy (in New Jersey), the fruit black throughout and very prolific. For complete description, send for four-page circular.

**BLACKBERRY-RASPBERRY
(HYBRIDS)**

Logan Berry. (Raspberry-Blackberry.) Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, is the discoverer of this wonderful fruit. It is thought to be raised from a cross of the Aughinbaugh Blackberry and Red Antwerp Raspberry. The vine grows entirely unlike the blackberry or raspberry; it trails upon the ground like a dewberry. The canes are very large, without the thorns of the blackberry, but have very fine spines like those found on the raspberry. Leaves resemble those of the raspberry more than of the blackberry, are of a deep green color, coarse and thick. An exceedingly strong grower and an enormous bearer. The fruit is as large as the largest sized blackberry, of the same form and



Logan Berries

BLACKBERRY-RASPBERRY, continued

shape, a dark bright red color when fully ripe, and combines the flavor of both the raspberry and the blackberry, having a mild and very pleasant vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, it is excellent for the table, as also stewed and for jelly or jam it is without an equal. Fruit ripens early, the bulk being gone before the blackberries or raspberries become plentiful. It is firm and a fine shipper.

The Phenomenal Berry. One of the most valuable of all Luther Burbank's novelties. It is the result of a cross between the Improved California Dewberry and the Cuthbert Raspberry. Mr. Burbank describes it as larger than the largest berry ever before known, bright crimson raspberry color, productive as could be desired and the most delicious of all berries for canning and drying. The berries grow in clusters, each having five to ten or more, and individual berries often measure 3 inches around one way by 4 the other and weigh one-quarter ounce each. Even larger ones were weighed and measured last summer and when exhibited provoked the question: "Will they be sold by the dozen?"

Primus Berry. This is one of Mr. Burbank's greatest productions, and he says of it: "This was my first success with Blackberry-Raspberry hybrids, and it has been fully tested for several seasons. It is one of the most productive berries known, and is larger and more regular in shape than any other berry. Its flavor is unique; nothing like it has before appeared. All pronounce it superior when cooked, and eaten raw it is claimed to be the best berry ever tasted. This berry is really enormous in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Its flavor is like that of a raspberry and blackberry combined; fruit long and handsome, of a mulberry-black color. Its

season of fruiting is earlier than either the raspberry or blackberry, following close upon the strawberry, often before Standard Blackberries commence to bloom. Bushes inclined to a trailing habit, and are best trained upon wires like grapevines. It is somewhat of a perpetual bearer, showing more or less fruit all summer. In a greenhouse it is a great thing, for it will fruit splendidly all winter and prove exceedingly profitable. It is as hardy as an oak in any climate and a sure cropper every year." Too soft to bear long shipments.

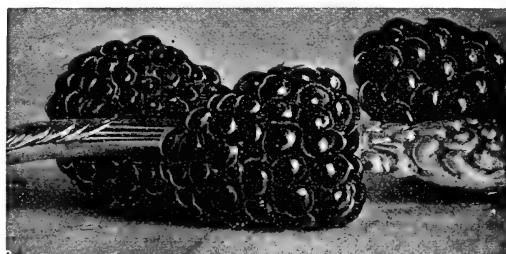
DEWBERRIES (*Rubus Canadensis*)

Austin Improved. New. From Texas; has been tested several years. Surpasses in productiveness anything ever seen in Blackberry or Dewberry. It is of a glossy, shining black color; its very appearance has a tempting effect on those who see it. Its flavor is most excellent. When fully ripe it will melt in your mouth most pleasantly. Has the hardy character common to the Dewberry family.

Gray's Gardena. New. Fruit very large, as large or larger than the Logan berry. One grower says: "I had some that measured 4 inches around." Color jet-black, has only about one-third as many seeds as the Crandall Blackberry. Ripens early (in May in most parts of California). Finest quality, much more juicy and luscious than the Lucretia; a little tart until fully ripe, then quite sweet; the crop covers a period of about four weeks; firm, good shippers. The bushes are very vigorous growers, resisting frost better than any of the Blackberry family. One of the best varieties ever introduced. "Any soil adapted to the blackberry will produce the Gardena Dewberry, as its root-growth is very strong, permeating the soil for several feet in depth. The vines give the best results when trained on wires that are 18 or 20 inches above the ground, or two wires may be used to better advantage, one, say 15 inches, and the other 20 inches above the ground."

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing Blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often 1½ inches long by 1 inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground. We highly recommend this variety.

Premo. A new extra-early Dewberry; very large, jet-black, firm and good; ripens its crop very fast. The special points in this Dewberry are: Ripens 7 to 10 days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly all gone at second picking of the Lucretia; better and firmer quality; foliage darker green and more healthy than Lucretia; not inclined to burn when hot sun comes.



Premo Dewberry

CURRENTS (*Ribes*)

Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility and prune freely every spring. Should the currant-worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Black Champion. Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. The leading, well-tested black sort.

Black Naples. Very large; black; rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive.

Cherry. Large; deep red, rather acid; bunches short; plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Originated in Chautauqua county, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria; of large size, fine flavor and extremely productive.

La Versaillaise. Very large; red; bunch long; of great beauty; good quality. One of the finest and best. Should be in every collection. Productive.

Lee's Prolific Black. A new English variety. The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star. The strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of room and ground kept well enriched; bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productiveness.

Perfection. New. This grand fruit was originated by Charles G. Hooker, of Rochester, by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant, with the view of combining the large size and color

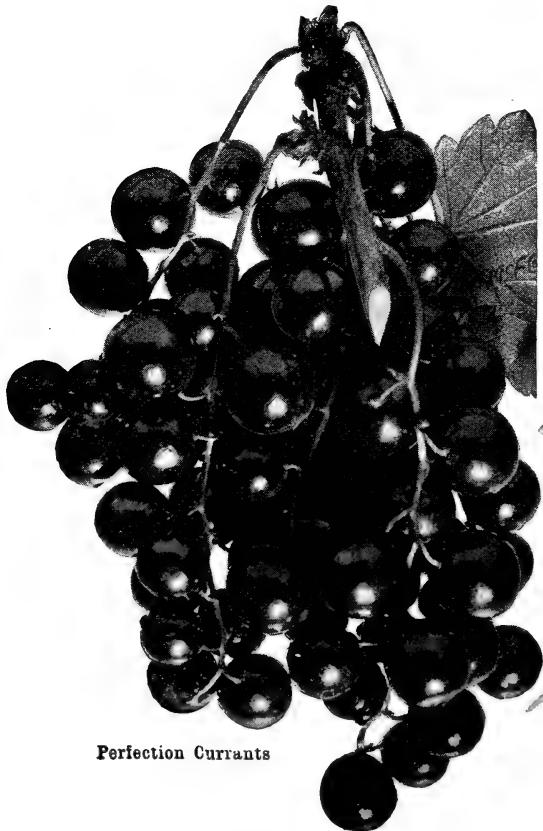
of the Fay with the good quality and productiveness of the White Grape. From quite a number of plants of this cross, the Perfection was selected as the best, and after a thorough trial by the originator, proved so satisfactory and superior in many respects, combining, as it does, the good qualities of both parents, that it was decided to enter it for the \$50 Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. The Perfection Currant was the fruit first to receive the Barry Medal. It also received the highest award given to any fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. Plants were also sent to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y., for testing there, in competition with about 60 varieties in their trial block, including all the best varieties in cultivation. The result of the trial for four years at the station has been exceedingly satisfactory, Perfection coming out at the head of all introduced varieties on its general merits. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of the berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem, from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing the fruit. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect, superior to the Fay or any other large sort with which we are acquainted. On account of this great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. Under these conditions they will regularly produce heavy crops of large fruit of the very best quality. The season of ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay. Rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large Currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection. In habit of growth it is intermediate between its parents Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large, healthy foliage. For complete description, see our eight-page colored circular. Each bush will bear a Perfection label as a guarantee of genuineness.

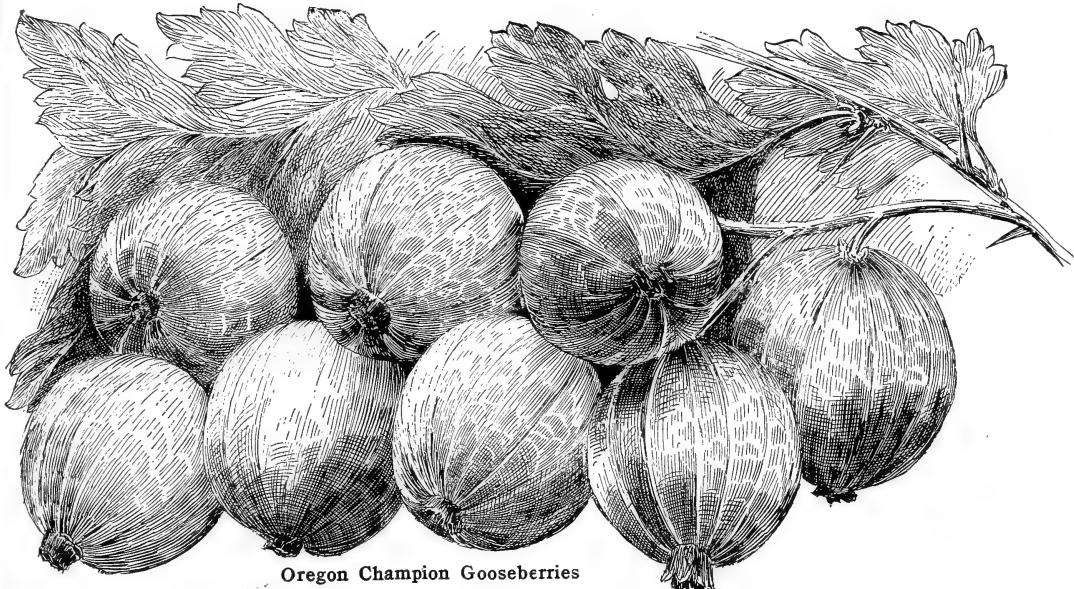
Pomona While not the largest, is of good size. It is a beautiful, clear bright, almost transparent red; has but few and small seeds; easily picked; hangs a long time after ripe, and is one of the best to hold up in shipping or on the market. A vigorous grower, healthy and hardy; the most productive; one of the sweetest and best in quality; continues longest in profitable bearing; retains its foliage; hangs on bush in good condition the longest; comes into bearing early; is easily and cheaply picked. Holds an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield in ordinary field culture.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Perfection Currents





Oregon Champion Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES (*Ribes*)

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a currant plantation, and the worms exterminated on these, there will be little if any trouble from them on the currant bushes.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

Crown Bob. Very large; thin skin, hairy; bright red; flavor very good.

Downing. Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine-flavored. Vigorous and productive.

Houghton's Seedling. Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size; pale red, sweet and juicy. Free from mildew.

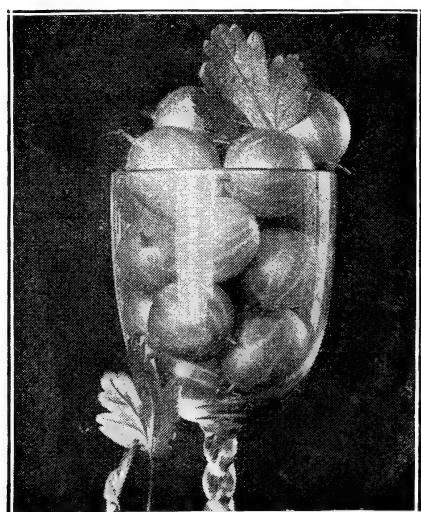
Industry. This is said to be the best English Gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, and a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable. Mildews in Willamette Valley.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket.) An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Originated by Professor Wm. Saunders, of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, and named Red Jacket in memory of an old Indian chief, the introducer not being aware at the time, of the existence of another Gooseberry (English) named "Red Jacket." The committee on Nomenclature of the Western New York Horticultural Society, at Rochester, Jan. 25, 1899, to hereafter prevent confusion in varieties, renamed the American Red Jacket Josselyn, in honor of the introducer.

Oregon Champion. A new variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best yet introduced.

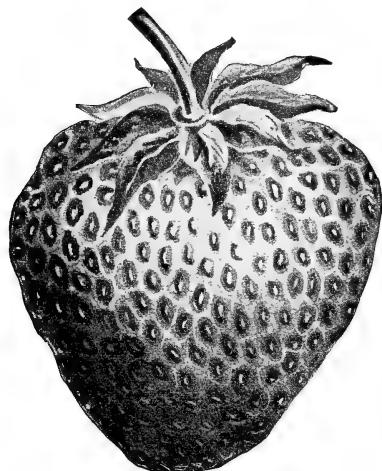
Victoria. New. The best Gooseberry in England and the champion berry for the London market. Strong grower, making shoots 3 feet 9 inches in a season. Berries larger than Crown Bob or Lancashire Lad, pale red, of excellent flavor. A late bloomer and a sure cropper; hardy. A 3-year-old bush, bearing $28\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fine, large fruit, was shown in 1900. All around, it seems well suited for market purposes here.



Victoria Gooseberries

STRAWBERRIES (*Fragaria*)

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and kept mellow and free from weeds.



Hood River Strawberry

Admiral Dewey. New. Originated near Salem, Oregon. Larger than the Wilson; very firm; good shipper and unexcelled for canning. Color beautiful dark red, and, unlike other berries, the flesh is red to the center; no white core; shape conical,

much like Clark's Seedling. Very early and abundant bearer, continuing through the season, coming nearest to an everbearing berry of any in this vicinity. Flavor resembles that of the wild Strawberry.

Clark's Seedling. (Hood River.) This new berry originated at Hood River, Oregon, where it is planted, to the exclusion of all others, for long-distance shipments. Larger than Wilson; very firm; beautiful dark red, and in quality unsurpassed.

Hood River. See Clark's Seedling.

Jessie. On rich soil, and with good culture, this is a valuable sort. Fairly productive; berries average large, of great beauty and high quality.

Magoon. Has proved to be a leader in hardiness, in addition to all of its other good qualities. The Magoon alone has come through the trying weather of hard winters without injury. It always brings top prices in the Portland market, and is a remarkable yielder.

Oregon Everbearing. A vigorous grower, and adapted to all soils and locations. On the Pacific coast it is a constant and abundant bearer of large, handsome berries of good quality, from early May until killed by frost.

Wilson's Albany. Medium to large; dark red; very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry.

PERSIMMONS (*Diospyros*)

The Japanese Persimmons (*Diospyros Kaki*) are growing more in favor every year, and they are especially valuable for winter fruit. For the southern states these Persimmons will be a most welcome addition to the fruit list. The Italian and American varieties have delicious fruit, but it is small. The Persimmons always command a high price in the market. Like all other Japanese fruits, there is much confusion in the names.

American (*D. Virginiana*). Makes fine ornamental specimens. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, glossy green above, glaucous beneath. Round or conical, rather open head, with crooked, twisted branches.

Dai-Dai-Maru. Large, roundish oblate, somewhat flattened; dull orange; flesh firm, light yellow, juicy, good, with few or no seeds.

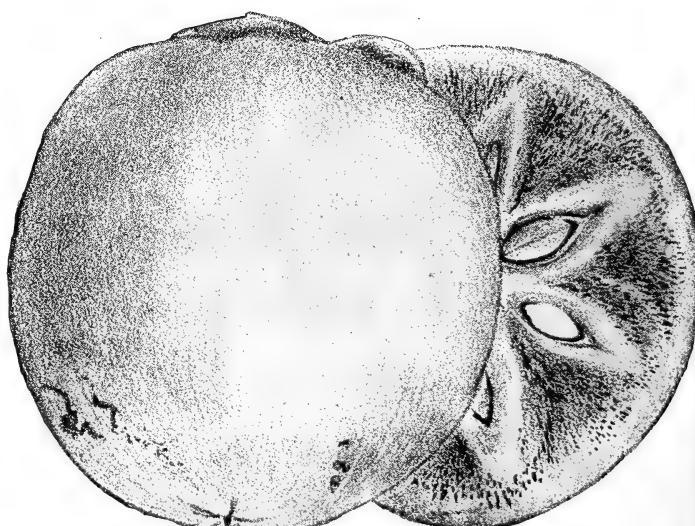
Goshi-Gaki. Fruit medium, oblate, rather flat; bright red; flesh light orange-color, with few seeds.

Hachiya. Very large, pointed, a little flattened at the stem; skin colored dull orange, covered with minute dark specks; flesh brownish yellow, flecked with red.

Hya-Kume. Very large, roundish oblate; skin vermillion-red; flesh rusty brown, juicy; very delicious.

Kuro-Kume. Medium, oblate; skin yellowish red; flesh orange-color, juicy and sweet.

Tane-Nashi. Medium to large conical; skin smooth, translucent, reddish orange; flesh tender, melting; almost seedless.



Japanese Persimmon

MULBERRIES (*Morus*)

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree, and the fruit is much liked in many sections. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing. The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but, in addition, it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit-garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberries than a bed of strawberries."

New American. Equal to Downing's in all respects, and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit. Ripe from middle of June to middle of September.

Noir of Spain. A new everbearing Mulberry of large size, larger than the Lawton blackberry, which it greatly resembles. Color black; flavor tart, like a blackberry, and not the insipid sweet of most of the *Morus* family, and preferred by many to a

blackberry. The tree is a sure bearer, strong grower, very hardy and has a tendency to weep, and could almost be classed as a weeping tree, making the fruit easily gathered. A very desirable ornamental tree, as well as one of the hardiest and most abundant bearers. By far the most desirable of the Mulberries.

Russian. (*Morus Tatarica alba*.) A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites. Foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silkworms. Fruit good size and produced in great abundance.

White. (*M. alba*.) This has both white- and black-fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and, in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silkworms.

NUT TREES

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. But few farms contain land that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would not pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

ALMONDS (*Prunus; Amygdalus*)

The Almond requires a light, warm soil.

Drake's Seedling. Originated with Mr. Drake, of Suisun, California. Of the Languedoc class. Bears abundantly and regularly where the Languedoc is a total failure.

Hard-shell. A fine hardy variety, with large, plump kernel. The tree is very ornamental when in bloom.

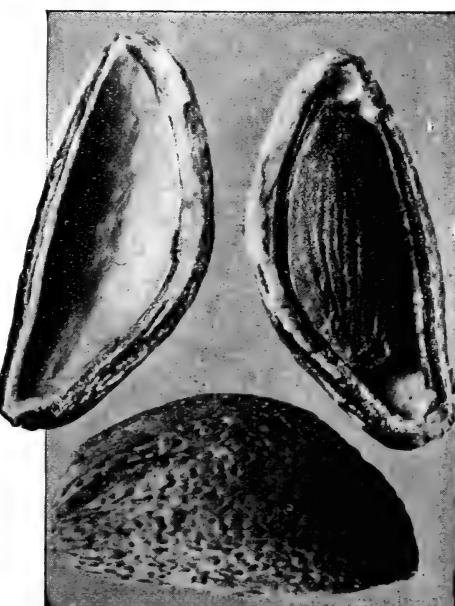
I. X. L. Large, generally single kernels; hulls easily; soft shell. Tree a strong, upright grower and bears heavily and regularly.

Jordan. Introduced from Spain about 1893. Origin of name, "Jordan," unknown. Nut very long, narrow, but very plump, with hard, smooth shell, truncated base and somewhat bent at apex, edges sharp and knife-like. Fruit thin-fleshed and covered with a heavy pubescence; kernel nearly fills the entire cavity and is covered with a most delicate papery skin, much thinner than on any other Almond, which is one of its most valuable qualities. In flavor and texture the flesh far surpasses in delicacy any other variety. The most valuable addition to the nut list that has been made for many years.

Nonpareil. Large, full kernel, thin shell. Tree of a weeping habit and a strong grower. One of the best varieties.

Ne Plus Ultra. Similar to above, but of different habit of growth.

Peerless. Originated near Davisville, California. A sure and heavy bearer; shell harder than I. X. L. and preferred by some to that excellent variety; single large kernel.



Jordan Almonds

CHESTNUTS (*Castanea*)

American Sweet. (*Castanea Americana*.) The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but very sweet and well flavored; highly esteemed in the eastern states.

Italian, or Spanish. (*C. vesca*.) A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet and generally large, but, the trees being raised from seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

Japan Mammoth. A monstrous fruit, larger than the European, and flavored like the American Sweet. Tree bears when quite young.

FILBERTS (*Corylus*)

English. This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 10 feet high, entirely hardy and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding well on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor. Admired by all for dessert. The following two are the leading varieties.

Red Hazel. Medium size; shell rather thick, kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

Kentish Cob. Not very large, oblong and somewhat compressed; shell pretty thick, of a brown color; kernel full and rich, and great bearer. The best of all the nuts.

See also Purple-leaf, Ornamental Department.

HICKORY (*Carya, or Hicoria Pecan*)

Shellbark. (*Carya alba*.) To many, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of a sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan. A native nut belonging to the Hickory-nut family (*Carya oliviformis*, or *Hicoria Pecan*). The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly; not entirely hardy here, but is further south. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

WALNUTS (*Juglans*)

Black American. (*Juglans nigra*.) This species of Walnut is a common and stately forest tree in the middle and western states. Makes a fine shade and ornamental tree. Produces large crops of rich and oily nuts.

Butternut, White Walnut. (*J. cinerea*.) A native of the eastern states. The cultivation of this sort, so highly prized in the eastern states, has been neglected here. It is a beautiful-growing tree, and yields large nuts with a rough, hard shell, within which are sweet, rich, white, oily kernels, of marked, though most delicate flavor. This variety does well in the coast countries and in well-watered regions of the foothills; not suited to the dry, hot valleys.

California Black Walnut. (*J. Californica*.) This species of Walnut is indigenous to California. The fruit is spherical, the nut hard but smooth, and

WALNUTS, continued

not furrowed like the eastern black Walnut; the kernel is rich and oily. This Walnut is of a rapid growth, spreading out more than the eastern kind, but bears sooner.

PERSIAN WALNUTS (*Juglans regia*)

Also known as English, Madeira and French Walnut

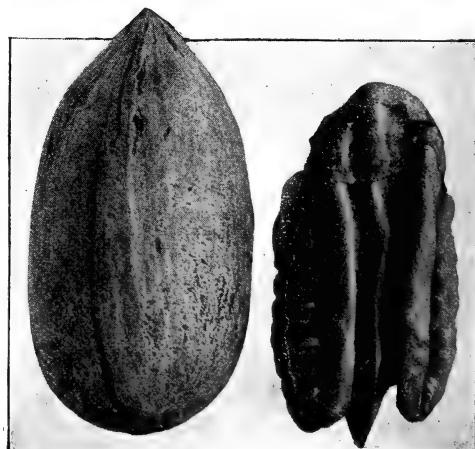
We would call special attention of the public to the following most valuable varieties of Walnuts. The varieties we recommend to plant for market are well-tested varieties that cannot be surpassed for beauty, size of nut, quality of meat or hardness of tree. Commercial Walnut culture is concerned with *Juglans regia*, commonly known as English Walnut, but in reality the Persian, and sometimes known as the Madeira and French Walnut, as it was imported into England from France. It is, however, a native of Persia or Southern Asia.

Santa Barbara Soft-shell. A variety originating with Joseph Sexton, of Santa Barbara, California. Tree a vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer. The nut is large; kernel white, sweet and readily extracted; shell thin, easily broken. One of the favorites in southern California.

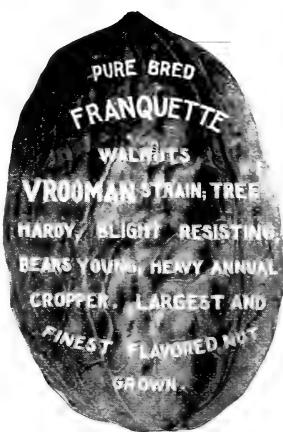
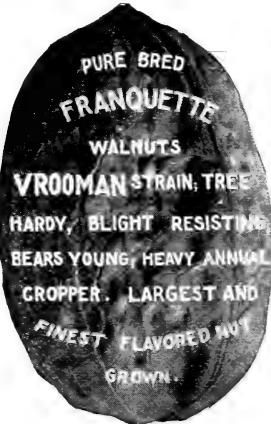
Santa Rosa Soft-shell. Claimed to be the hardest of all Persian Walnuts. The nut is elongated, large, and of finest quality and flavor. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, who claims that it is the finest nut grown, and that it will succeed where other Persian varieties fail. It blooms late in the spring and thereby escapes the frosts. Comes into bearing very young. An abundant bearer.

FRENCH VARIETIES OF THE PERSIAN

These we grow from nuts secured in France, excepting the Franquette (see our 16-page Walnut Book), from grafted first-generation trees, thus making ours the second-generation tree. These should not be confused, or prices compared, with the common tender varieties grown by most nurserymen as "English Walnuts," which are not hardy enough for Oregon or the northern states, and are very often barren, caused by the staminate (or male) blossom or catkin being out, while the pistillate (or female) blossom is yet in a dormant state; so that, when the latter are out, there are no



Pecans



The Vrooman Franquette is generally recognized as the highest grade and most desirable Walnut on the market today. See our special Walnut literature

FRENCH VARIETIES OF THE PERSIAN, continued
male catkins to fertilize the nuts, which drop off after attaining about the size of a pea. Thousands of good healthy trees can be seen both in California and Oregon of this class which are worthless, except for shade.

Grafted Walnuts.—We are prepared to furnish grafted trees on American and California Black, also on English roots. Franquettes will be grafted directly from the Vrooman orchard and guaranteed to be first generation. Other French varieties are grown from best French types of their kind that we have been able to secure in France.

Chaberte. An old and most valuable variety; late in budding out. The nut is well-shaped, roundish oval, and of fair size, though it is not what is called a large nut; the kernel is of extra-fine quality; a good bearer. The Chaberte was originated over a century ago by a man named Chaberte, hence its name.

Vrooman Franquette. An admirable and distinctive form of the Franquette Walnut having important and individual characteristics not found in the ordinary Franquette. It is especially adapted to the northwest, and is hardy, prolific and blight-resisting to a marked degree. It is also an early bearer, which further commends it. We will gladly send special descriptive literature concerning the Vrooman Franquette, on request.

Franquette. Possesses distinct characteristics. The tree is very hardy, withstanding the cold winters of eastern France, where it originated. It is a clean, vigorous grower, has never been attacked by disease; a late bloomer, escaping late frosts; a regular and abundant bearer. The hull, or outside covering, is much thicker than in the soft-shell varieties, and consequently the nuts do not sunburn during hot spells, when most other varieties burn very badly. The Franquette is the ideal nut for dessert and confectionery use; it is of large, uniform size, long in form, and has a smooth, well-filled shell of medium thickness, which insures its safe shipment to market. Being long in form, it carries one to two ounces more meat per pound of nuts than the round or chunky sorts. Its pellicle is pale yellow in color; meat of exquisitely rich, oily, nutty flavor.

The Franquette is the peer of all French varieties and the heaviest bearer; unlike the Mayette, which produces a nut of fair quality, but is a de-

cidedly shy bearer; not like the Præparturien or other early-blooming soft-shell varieties, which only occasionally bear a crop of nuts of mixed sizes and inferior quality. The tender soft-shell varieties that have been planted in southern California must be left severely alone in the North, in order to insure an annual and successful crop. First, because the trees of the soft-shell kinds are not hardy enough to withstand our coldest winters; and, second, because they bloom too early, they are almost sure to be caught by the frost.

Mayette. This is a fine dessert nut; it is quite large, well-shaped, with a light-colored shell; the kernel is full-fleshed, sweet and nutty. It is said to be very late in budding out, enabling it to escape the disastrous effect of late frosts in the spring. This is the nut imported into the United States under the name of Grenoble, but on account of the duty of three cents per pound, as the nut is a high-priced nut in France, a common and cheaper grade is mixed with it, to the disgust of nut importers in New York and Chicago. The Mayette was originated by a man of the name of Mayet, about 125 years ago, the nut having ever since been a great favorite. Said to be a shy bearer.

Parisienne. This beautiful nut, also one of the finest for dessert and market, was originated in the southeast of France, and not in the neighborhood of Paris, as its name would imply; its beauty caused it to be called "Parisienne," in honor of the capital of France. The nut is large, broader at the small end than the Mayette and the Franquette, and has a very pretty shape. It is as late and hardy as Mayette.

Præparturien. Perfect soft-shell of first quality. One of the most productive kinds.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

As the name indicates, they were introduced from Japan, and are sure to prove of great importance in nut-growing districts. Easily transplanted, hardy, abundant and early bearers, with little, if any, taproot compared with other varieties, but abundantly supplied with laterals.

Cordiformis. (*J. cordiformis*.) This, as the name indicates, is a heart-shaped nut. It differs from the Sieboldi in form of the nuts, which are broad, pointed, flattened, somewhat resembling the shell-bark Hickory; meat large of best quality and easily removed, as the shell is thin and parts easily

JAPANESE WALNUTS. continued

at the sutures, enabling one to get the kernel out whole. The flavor is something between that of an English Walnut and a Butternut. As a dessert nut it has few superiors; the meat, being very sweet, is used extensively for candied nuts. We recommend it as one of the very best Japanese varieties.

Sieboldi. (*J. Sieboldiana*.) If it produced no nuts, it would be well worth cultivating for an ornamental tree. Grows with great vigor, surpassing

all other nut trees, assuming a handsome form, needs no pruning; leaves large, charming shade of green. Nuts are borne in clusters of 12 or 15 each at tips of previous season's branches; have a smooth shell; thicker than the English, but not so thick as the Black Walnuts, much resembling Pecans; meat is sweet, of good quality, flavor like butternut, but less oily. Commences bearing young trees 3 to 4 years from nut in nursery rows frequently producing nuts. Perfectly hardy, standing 21 degrees below zero without injuring a bud.

ASPARAGUS

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables, is among the easiest cultivated, and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

CULTIVATION.—See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep, and make it very rich with well-rotted barnyard manure. Locate the plants 8 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with 3 or 4 inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals, and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

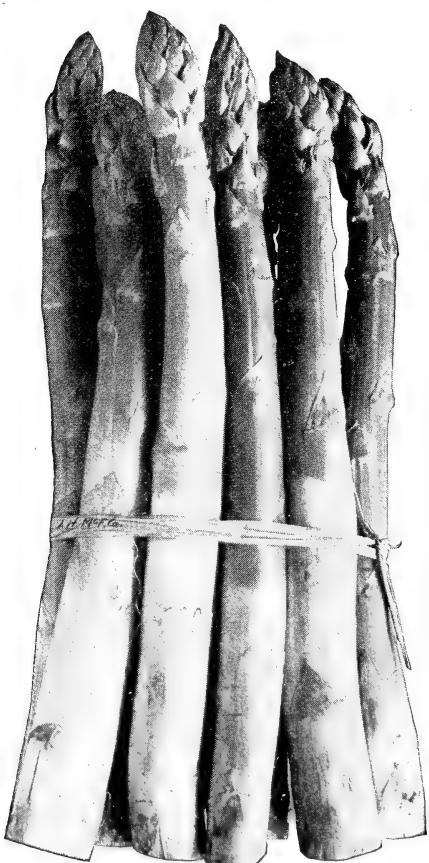
Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common varieties, being remarkably tender and of very fine flavor.

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for

use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color it is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and grows larger shoots, and fully as many of them, as the Conover's Colossal. Market-gardeners, growers for canners, and amateurs, should give this great acquisition a thorough trial.

Palmetto. A very early variety. Even, regular size; of excellent quality.

Quality. New. Another of Burbank's wonderful creations, producing an unusual number of shoots of a light yellowish green color. Other plants often produce larger shoots, but none of them nearly so many in number or so much in weight. When cooked, it has a richer flavor, unlike and very much superior to any other.



Asparagus

RHUBARB or PIE-PLANT

The great value of Rhubarb has always been its earliness.

It deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep and thus secure a large and tender growth.

Australian Crimson Winter. Introduced by Luther Burbank: "Fully six months earlier than any other Rhubarb. The stalk is of medium size, well-grown ones averaging 12 to 18 inches in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter; they are a pale, greenish crimson color, turning, when cooked, to a light clear crimson, and of very best quality. The plants are somewhat more inclined to blossom than the other kinds, which is easily remedied by topping. Crimson Winter starts to grow vigorously by October and continues to produce stalks continuously until after the common varieties make their first appearance some six months later. If kept moist, will produce stalks abundantly at any season; it is, in fact, absolutely perpetual."

Dodge Prolific. A valuable new variety; seedling from the Myatt's Linnaeus. Ripens between the Victoria and Linnaeus. Very large, stalks often 3 to 4 feet high; very tender. The best variety that has been introduced, unless it is the Australian Crimson Winter, which stands in a class by itself.

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of the old varieties.

Victoria. Very large and valuable for market. Early.



Ornamental Department



T is strange that so few people realize that by expending a little time and study they could have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property, in place of having a few trees, shrubs, roses and vines scattered over the ground at random, with little or no attention given to arrangement, pruning or cultivation, probably allowing them to grow in a thick turf and then saying they could not get as good results as they expected for the money expended.

INCREASES VALUE OF PROPERTY

Although still greatly neglected in many places, people in all sections, especially in cities and towns, are beginning to realize that property, whether in city or country, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of choice ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, etc. No better investment can be made than one in trees, roses, vines, etc., used in beautifying the home, nor can better interest be made than is possible to be done in this way, besides adding to the beauty and comfort of the home.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkept grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planned readily secure purchasers at good prices when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

Buy none but the best. We have made a specialty of offering none but the best, both in variety offered and quality of the stock shipped. A little thought will convince all that it is not the number but the quality that counts, especially in ornamentals. Few people realize the importance of getting started right, and spend years of regretting which a little forethought in selection and planting would have prevented. Buy none but the best stock carefully selected as to form and size; with a good root system, properly grown by a reliable nurseryman. This will prove much cheaper in the end than forest-grown trees, or cheap inferior nursery stock.

HOW TO PLANT

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make the mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy in labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in beds, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker-board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly ob-

ject, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Plant shrubs and small trees twice as thick as they should be when fully grown. This will make a good showing at once, and, when the growth of the plants has made them too thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect can be produced, but, by planting a surplus at first, they can gradually be taken out.

VINES

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable locations on the lawn.

Groups of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark or foliage, and groups of flowering trees and shrubs, are highly effective when in blossom and should be more generally planted.

Weeping trees are especially desirable on small lawns.

NEW VARIETIES

We are constantly adding to our list of ornamentals, as well as in other departments. Before placing new varieties on the market we give them a thorough trial in the nursery, and thus weed out undesirable varieties, offering only the best in each class.

VARIETIES NOT LISTED

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalogue; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock we shall be pleased to supply.

NOMENCLATURE AND DESCRIPTION

Our Catalogue being made especially for the planter, we have given, as far as possible, the common name first, and the botanical name follows in parenthesis; although the common name is never absolutely reliable, as different localities sometimes have different names for the same plant.

There is much confusion even in the botanical names of trees, shrubs and plants at the present time. We have endeavored to follow the later botanists, and to make these as accurate as possible, and hope to correct any errors that may occur in future editions, and will appreciate it if customers will call attention to any misprints.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

Glandulosa. A distinct ornamental tree from Japan; rapid grower, with long, elegant, feathery foliage; exempt from diseases and insects. One

of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects. Is sometimes cut off every spring, when the young shoots form a foliage mass of tropical richness.

ACACIA. See Locust.

ALDER. *Alnus*

European (A. glutinosa). A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge-shaped; suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

Imperial Cut-leaved (A. laciniaia imperialis). A very striking and beautiful tree of graceful habit, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation. Fine for lawn planting.

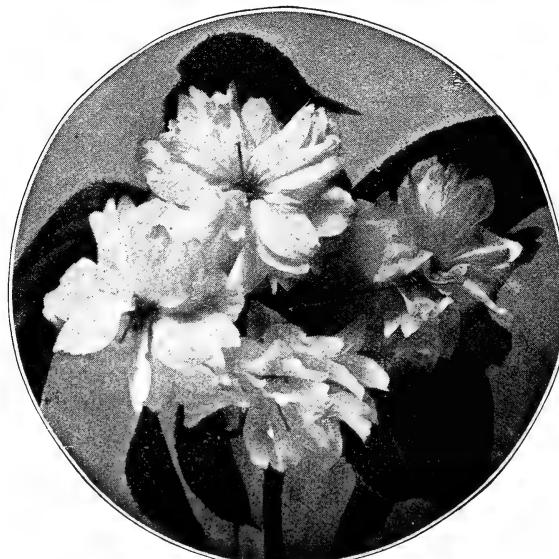
ARALIA

Angelica Tree, or Hercules' Club

All small trees with large, finely divided foliage and showy heads of white flowers; very useful for lawn planting and subtropical effects. We recommend the two following varieties:

Japonica (Angelica Tree). A handsome, distinct, small tree from Japan; spreading habit of growth, with immense finely divided foliage and spiny stems. Flowers white, in large spikes, in July.

Double-flowering Cherry (see page 50)





Catalpa speciosa

ARALIA, continued

Spinosa (Hercules' Club). A very showy sort. Broad, handsomely cut foliage, and immense clusters of small white flowers in July or August. A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems and pinnate leaves. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established.

ASH. Fraxinus

European (*F. excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds.

See also Weeping Trees

BALM OF GILEAD. See Poplar.

BIRCH. Betula

European White (*B. alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

See also Weeping Trees

BEECH. Fagus

European (*F. sylvatica*). A beautiful tree growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree,

growing 45 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant; hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Riversi (*F. purpurea Riversi*). Smooth-leaved Purple Beech. This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved by its compact, symmetrical growth and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. One of the finest of all purple-leaved trees.

See also Weeping Trees

BILSTED. See Sweet Gum.

BOX ELDER. See Ash-leaved Maple.

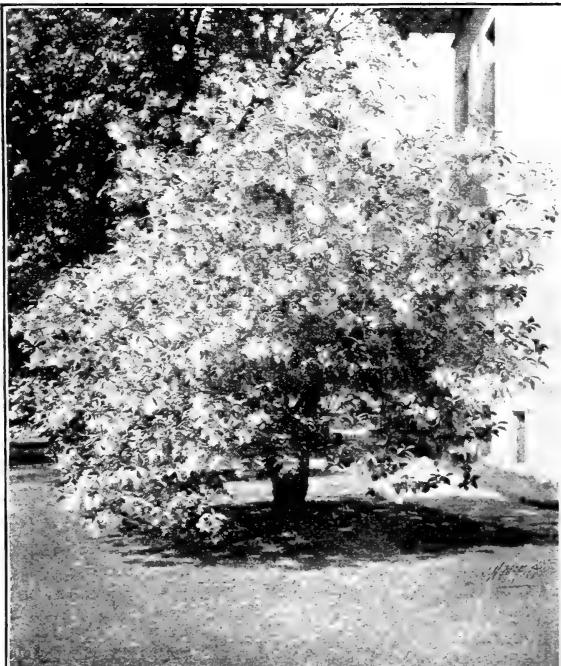
BUCKEYE. See Horse-Chestnut.

BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamore.

CATALPA. Catalpa

Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof; always makes a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees. A valuable acquisition; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

Speciosa. One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence-posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped, downy leaves and compounded panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful.



White Fringe (see page 61)



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab (see page 61)

CATALPA. continued

Syringaeifolia. A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers. Late in July.

Teas' Japan Hybrid. Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance. A tree in bloom not only produces a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates.

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Double-flowering (*C. alba flore pleno*). A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. 15 to 20 feet high when fully grown.

Rhexi fl. pl. Extra fine, double white-flowered variety. Its pure white flowers resemble small roses, and are freely produced at blossoming season.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. See Shrubs.

Japan Weeping. See Weeping Trees.

CHESTNUTS. See Nut Trees.

CRAB. *Pyrus Malus*

Bechtel's Double-flowering (*P. floribunda*). Makes a medium-sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom in early spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double, small pink roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented double Crab; blooms quite young. Unlike many other trees, it does not bloom until the leaves are fully developed, which adds greatly to its beauty. Sure to become quite popular as soon as it is well known.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

American White (*C. florida*). A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers 3 inches in diameter, early in the spring before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree. Foliage grayish green, turning deep red in autumn, making the tree one of the most beautiful at that season. One of the most desirable of ornamental trees.

See also Weeping Trees and Shrubs

EMPEROR TREE. See Paulownia.

ELM. *Ulmus*

American White (*U. Americana*). The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

Corkbark (*U. racemosa*). The bark is corky, the tree an upright, fast grower.

English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

Purple-leaved (*U. purpurea*). Erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish green foliage.

Camperdown. See Weeping Trees.

FRINGE. *Chionanthus*

Purple (*Rhus Cotinus*). A much-admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage, as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

GINKGO. See Salisburia.

GOLDEN CHAIN. See Laburnum.

GUM. See Sweet and Sour Gum.

HERCULES' CLUB. See Aralia.

HICKORY. See Nut Trees.

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditschia*

Three-thorned (*G. Triacanthos*). A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage, used especially for hedges.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Aesculus*

Red-flowering (*A. rubicunda*). Not so rapid or so fine a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

White-flowering (*A. Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and in early spring an abundance of showy white flowers, slightly marked with red specks or panicles.

Smooth-fruited (*A. Pavia*).

Ohio Buckeye (*A. flava*). Has pale green leaves and showy yellow flowers. A fine small tree. A very crooked and irregular grower.

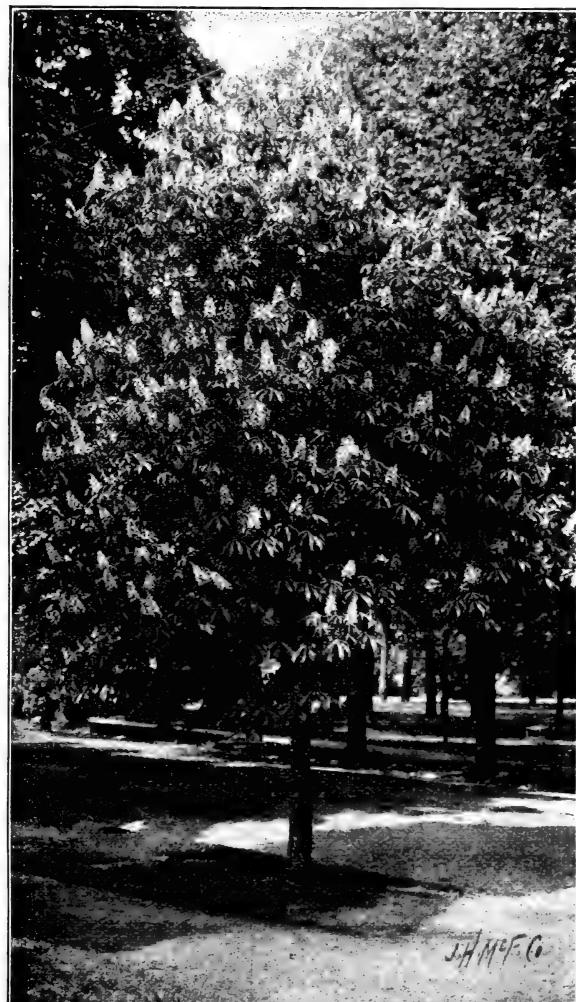
JUDAS, or RED BUD. *Cercis*

American (*C. Canadensis*). A medium-sized, native ornamental tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. Heart-shaped, pure green leaves, with glossy surface; flowering about same time as Chinese Magnolias, and planted with them, produce fine effect.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

(*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)

A native tree of large size, with rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Flowers white, in racemes, followed by long pods.



White-flowering Horse-Chestnut

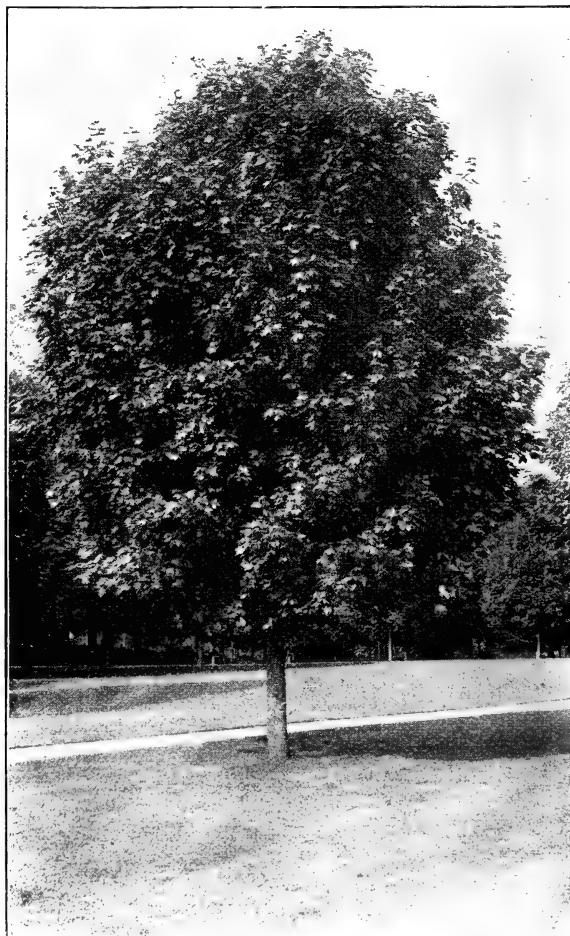
LABURNUM. Cytisus

Golden Chain (*C. vulgare*). Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH. Larix

A tree that should be in every collection, because of its beautiful green foliage, appearing early in the spring. As it is one of the first trees to come into leaf in the spring, it should be planted early. The American Larch is known as Tamarack and Hackmatack. We list only the following:

European (*L. Europaea*). An excellent, upright, rapid-growing, pyramidal-shaped tree, with drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful in the spring, turning to golden yellow in the autumn before falling. Unlike most conifers, it is deciduous after the first year; perfectly hardy and thrives in nearly all situations. Makes a very handsome specimen for ornamental planting and is very valuable for timber.



Norway Maple (see page 63)

LINDEN. Tilia

Close, dense-headed, rapid-growing tree; excellent for shade, doing well in nearly all situations; well adapted to street, park and large lawns. Should be planted much more freely than they are.

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European (*T. Europaea*). A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

White, or Silver-leaved (*T. argentea*). A handsome, vigorous-growing tree; pyramidal form; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind, its white color making it conspicuous among other trees. Blossoms very fragrant.

LIQUIDAMBAR. See Sweet Gum.

LOCUST, or ACACIA. Robinia

Black (*R. Pseudacacia*). 50 to 80 ft. Medium-sized tree, with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant, pea-shaped flowers. Cut back when transplanting. This is the tree producing the "posts" and "pins" of commerce.

Rose, or Moss (*R. hispida*). A native species, of spreading, irregular growth; very long, elegant clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green.

LOCUST, HONEY (*Gleditschia*). See page 61.

MACLURA. See Osage Orange.

MAGNOLIA, NATIVE SORTS

It would be difficult to overpraise Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the Acuminata and Tripetala are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green; the flowers white or yellowish white, and most of them sweet-scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit-pods, the Tripetala being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned. Figures indicate size of grown tree.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 60 to 70 ft. A beautiful pyramidal-growing native species, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE MAGNOLIAS

The Chinese and Japanese are not so large-growing as the native ones; their maximum height being about 20 to 30 feet. They can be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form they could be kept to any desired height.

Conspicua (Chinese White). A beautiful Chinese variety, with large white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

Purpurea (obovata). 6 to 10 ft. Bushy growth; flowers purple, after many others are over.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS,
continued

Soulangeana. 15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

Stellata (Halliana). 5 to 6 ft. A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as April 15. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

MAIDENHAIR. See *Salisburia*.

MAPLE. Acer

Silver Variegated (*A. argenteo-variegatum*). This we consider one of the most attractive ornamental trees grown; so much of the leaf is variegated that at a short distance it has the appearance of the whole leaf being a silver-white. The tree is as hardy as the ash-leaved, and a specimen should be in every lawn.

Ash-leaved (Box Elder, or Manitoba Maple; *A. Negundo*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Golden Variegated. Foliage golden yellow; tree very hardy and attractive.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its stout, vigorous growth, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns; rather a rough, crooked grower when young, but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.

Oregon (*A. macrophyllum*). A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and large foliage. Very rapid growth.

Purple-leaved Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus purpureum*). Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. Tree of robust habit; fine for lawns for grouping with other foliage trees.



Magnolia conspicua (see page 62)

Red, or Scarlet (*A. rubrum*). A native species of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

Schwedler's (*A. Schwedleri*). A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. A distinct and handsome sort.

Silver-leaved, or Soft (*A. dasycarpum*). A well-known native tree of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful trees

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). A popular American tree of excellent pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils have rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar or timber, as well as ornament and shade.

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*). A noble variety, with spacious head and large, deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower; desirable for shade.

Wier's Cut-leaved Silver (*A. Wierii laciniatum*). This is one of the most remarkable and beautiful

THE OREGON NURSERY COMPANY

MAPLES, continued

trees with cut or dissected foliage yet offered. Its growth is rapid; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially deeply and delicately cut.

JAPANESE MAPLES

The Japanese Maples are becoming more popular as they become better known. They are all of dwarf habit and are varied in their foliage. They are all so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such rich, bright hues and deep-cut leaves that we class them by themselves. On account of these characteristics they are much used for forming permanent beds, but are very effective whether planted singly or in groups. In groups they can be planted 4 to 6 feet apart. Though succeeding in sun, they prefer light shade at midday. The bright-hued leaves make a fine display, and the blood-leaved (*Atropurpureum*), *Aureum* and Purple cut-leaf are especially in demand. We include only those we can especially recommend.

Blood-Red Japan (*A. polymorphum sanguineum*). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts and one of the most popular.

Cut-leaved Purple (*A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum*). One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japan Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose-color when young and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance. 5 to 7 ft. when grown.

Dark Purple-leaved (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum*). Forms a bushy shrub. Foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs. 12 to 15 ft.

Golden Japan (*A. palmatum aureum*). The leaves retain their light yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. One of the very best and most effective in a group. 8 to 10 ft. when grown.

Japanese (*A. polymorphum*). The most vigorous of the type. Forms a small shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, coppery green, changing to the most brilliant and gorgeous tints in autumn. It is the parent form of many of the Japanese Maples. For planting singly on a lawn it is most handsome, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree. 12 to 15 ft.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Pyrus Sorbus*

Very ornamental, especially when covered with their bright scarlet berries.

American (*P. Americana*). A favorite, erect-growing tree of medium size, producing white flowers early in spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries, which remain on the tree through the winter months.

European (*P. Aucuparia*). Similar in appearance to the above, with finer foliage and smaller, deeper colored berries, much more desirable than the American and everywhere very popular. Erect stem, smooth bark, head dense and regular. When fully grown 20 to 35 ft.

Oak-leaved (*P. quercifolia*). A very distinct and desirable tree, with compact, pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting on lawns or in dooryards. When fully grown, 20 to 25 ft.

See also Weeping Trees

MULBERRY. See page 54, also Weeping Trees.

OAK. *Quercus*

Pin (*Q. palustris*). The Pin Oak is undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall. The tree is easily transplanted and grows well on wet or dry ground, is, in fact, the quickest-growing of all the Oaks. As an avenue and street tree it is unequalled, and it is one of the best for park planting.

Red (*Q. rubra*). A very well known rapid-growing native species. The leaves are large and bright green and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts for street, avenue and ornamental purposes.

OSAGE ORANGE

Maclura aurantiaca

A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp-pointed. Fruit resembles an orange. One of the very best defensive hedges. It is of vigorous habit and rapid, dense growth and when properly trimmed makes a very efficient hedge and is also ornamental.



Japanese Maple



Avenue of Carolina Poplar

PAULOWNIA. *Paulownia*

Empress Tree (*P. imperialis*). A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in size of leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles in May. Quite hardy here, but the flower-buds are apt to be killed during severe winter.

PECAN. See page 63.

PERSIMMONS. See page 61.

PEACH

Blood-Leaf. Leaves blood-red; one of the finest-colored leaf ornamentals. In the spring it is covered with blossoms. It also bears good white fruit. Will do well any place where Peaches will grow.

PLANE TREE. See Sycamore.

PLATANUS. See Sycamore.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Balm of Gilead (*P. candicans Ontariensis*). A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

Bolles' (*P. Bolleana*). New, of pyramidal form; leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath; very beautiful. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn.

Carolina (*P. monilifera Carolinensis*). One of, if not the most rapid-growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities, where it makes unusually fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. New growth should be well cut back in spring for the first few seasons. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid wind-

break or screen; is used in larger numbers than any other one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower-growing ornamentals are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing them as the other trees attain size.

Golden (*P. aurea Van Geertii*). Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; fine for contrast with green- or purple-leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

Silver-leaved (*P. alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

See also Weeping Trees

PRUNUS. *Plum*

Pissardi (Purple-leaf Plum). A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves, as they first appear on the tips, are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful, shining bark and its pink flowers and bright red fruit altogether make it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy; a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach.

Triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

RED BUD. See Judas tree.

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair, or Ginkgo

Adiantifolia. A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well along sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases.

SWEET GUM, or BILSTED
(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; round-headed or tapering form; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; in this respect is equal to the Sour Gum; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted.

SOUR GUM, or TUPELO. *Nyssa*

Multiflora. Besides its bright green leaves and shapely growth, its lovely autumn foliage recommends it.



American Plane Tree

SYCAMORE. *Platanus*

American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*). A well-known, tall, rapid-growing native tree; leaves large, heart-shaped at the base; the lobes sharp-pointed.

European (*P. orientalis*). Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, more deeply cut than above species; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not so subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known.

THORN. *Crataegus*

Double Scarlet (*C. coccinea fl. pl.*). Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Double White (*C. alba fl. pl.*). Has small, double, white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*). Flowers large, deep carmine-scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

TREE OF HEAVEN. See *Ailanthus*.

TULIP TREE, or WHITEWOOD

Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera. Magnificent native tree, of very rapid growth; broad, glossy and fiddle-shaped leaves. It is valuable for its clean, smooth bark and handsome green foliage. The flowers appear the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely. Allied to the Magnolias, and, like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

TUPELO. See Sour Gum.

VIRGILIA. See Yellow-wood.

WALNUT. See page 63.

WHITEWOOD. See Tulip Tree.

WILLOW. *Salix*

Golden (*S. vitellina*). This is valued very much for its bright, golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results, it should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

Rosemary-leaved (*S. rosmarinifolia*). Budded 5 to 7 feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

See also Weeping Trees

WEEPING, DROOPING, or PENDULOUS TREES

Much attention is now given to this class of trees, and we place them separately for the convenience of our patrons. The superior grace and beauty of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to yard, lawn or cemetery. No collection is complete without them; among ornamentals they have no superior.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with their habits or manner of growth, we would divide them into two classes:

(A)—Those which are grafted where the top or head commences to form, which assume that conspicuous, umbrella-like form so well known, as in the Camperdown Elm, and are especially adapted to planting in small lawns or cemeteries, as well as producing beautiful effects in parks among the larger trees.

(B)—Those having long, slender branches, which droop naturally, like the Cut-leaved Birch and *Babylonica* Willow, having tall-growing trunks, with long, slender branches. They are best adapted to parks, streets or the larger lawns. Where they can be given sufficient room, the elegance, grace and beauty of their branches, at rest or in motion, are so apparent that they have few, if any, superiors among ornamental trees.

In our list will be found all the choicest varieties, which we deem particularly attractive. Customers, however, will be saved from disappointment if they will realize that it is impossible to deliver them from the nursery with the graceful form to which they will attain with age. This could no more be done than to deliver fruit trees loaded with fruit.

ASH. *Fraxinus*

European Weeping (*F. excelsior pendula*). The common, well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly.

BEECH. *Fagus*

Sylvatica pendula. A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves, but, when covered with rich luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.

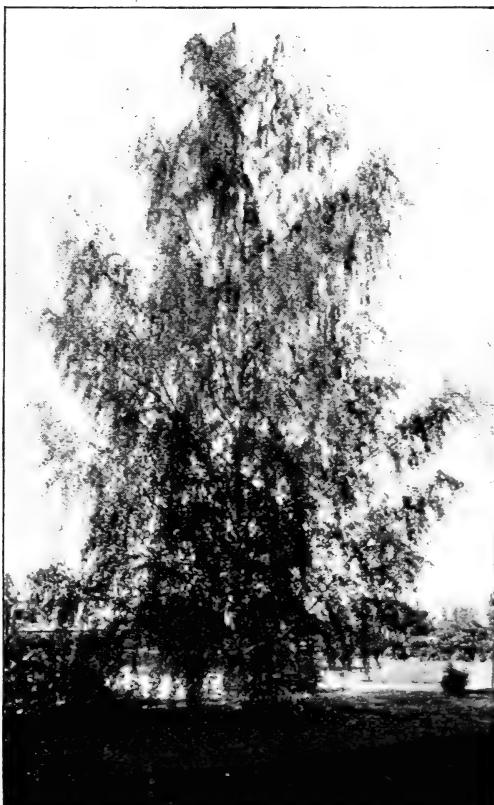
BIRCH. *Betula*

Cut-leaved (*B. laciniata pendula*). Probably the most popular and desirable lawn tree in existence, and produces a beautiful effect on streets and avenues. Makes a vigorous growth and is perfectly hardy. Trunk straight, slender, and white as snow. The slim side branches droop in a most picturesque manner; foliage delicate and deeply cut, coloring finely in the fall. The drooping branches and silvery bark form a most effective combination during the winter months. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm tree of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

Elegant Weeping (*B. elegans pendula*). First exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1876, where it attracted great attention. It has beautiful foliage and an elegant weeping habit. It is very desirable in grounds that admit of variety.

Young's Weeping (*B. pendula Youngii*). Originated near Milford, Eng., where it was found trail-

ing upon the ground. Grafted into stems of some height, it forms pendulous heads, drooping to the ground in fine, thread-like shoots. Very beautiful.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Japan Weeping Rose-flowered (*C. Japonica pendula rosea*). Brought from Japan by Van Siebold, and is certainly one of the finest weeping trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender and, when grafted on tall stems, fall gracefully to the ground. The flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves. The finest weeping Cherry, and one of the finest weeping trees in cultivation.

Japan Weeping, White (*C. Japonica pendula alba*). Feathery and graceful; flowers single, white; fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent Cherries. Resembles the Pumila Pendula somewhat, but much more feathery and graceful.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Sorbus*

Weeping (*S. Aucuparia pendula*). A beautiful tree, with straggling, weeping branches; makes a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

ELM. *Ulmus*

Camperdown Weeping (*U. pendula*). A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

MULBERRY. *Morus*

Teas' Weeping Russian (*M. Tatarica pendula*). A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry. One of the most graceful and hardy



Camperdown Weeping Elm

weeping trees in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage; is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the North and the heat of the South; safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. A very happy use of it lately seen was in the form of a canopy or tent, making a most pleasant play-house for children, who set their table and enjoyed themselves in the cool shade of its foliage.

MAPLE, Wier's Cut-Leaf. See page 63.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Large-leaved Weeping (*P. grandidentata pendula*). A variety having, when grafted standard high, long, slender branches, like cords, which droop very gracefully; foliage large, dark, shining green and deeply serrated.

WILLOW. *Salix*

American Weeping (*S. purpurea pendula*). An American dwarf slender-branched species; grafted 5 or 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

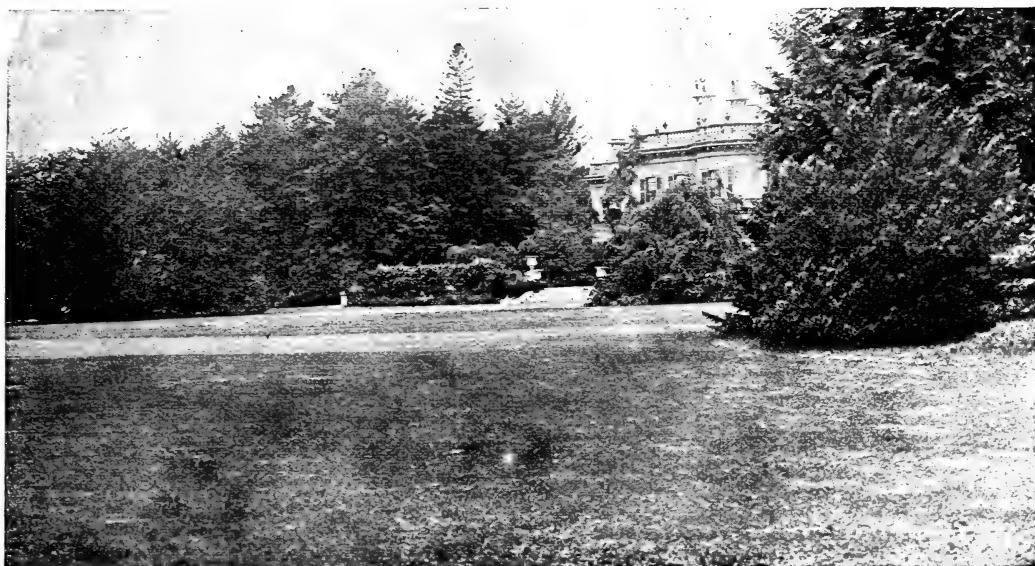
Babylonica, or Common Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The well-known common Weeping Willow. A large tree covered with drooping branchlets.

Golden Weeping (*S. aurea pendula*). The bark of this is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. Makes a medium-sized, ornamental tree, which is a distinct acquisition to lawn trees.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*). A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about 5 feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground. It is well suited for planting in cemetery lots or other small enclosures. Extensively planted, and should be in every collection of ornamental shrubbery. Hardy and of vigorous growth.



Weeping Willow



EVERGREENS (*Coniferae*)

Evergreens are very desirable, as they retain their foliage throughout the winter, and are now everywhere appreciated as indispensable for variety, giving color and effect to lawn or landscape, and adding to the tone, warmth and verdure, especially in winter. The constant green of the coniferæ is the quality most valuable in them; the prevailing color which they give to their surroundings is deep-toned, but if the bright-leaved sorts, now plentiful, are planted among the somber ones, they greatly enliven the effect. They are also very desirable for hedges, shelters or windbreaks, or for screening undesirable objects.

They should be judiciously planted in small lawns as well as large and should be given sufficient room to fully develop. The sap of most evergreens, being of a resinous nature, is not so active in early spring as that of deciduous trees, and, as a rule, all evergreens and coniferous trees succeed better planted later in spring and earlier in autumn than deciduous trees. The latter part of April or during May and latter part of summer, say August, are the best times in ordinary seasons for transplanting in this latitude. August planting is not recommended, however, unless the season be favorable.

ARAUCARIA

Imbricata (Chili Pine, or Monkey Puzzle). A fine tree of regular pyramidal form. Leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.

ARBORVITÆ. Thuya, or Thuja

American (*T. occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy and, if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals.

Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). Of upright growth, slender and bright green foliage. Growth is flat on twigs, arranged mostly vertically.

Compact, Parsons' (*T. compacta*). Foliage bright light green; habit dwarf and compact.

Elegant, or Rollison's Golden (*Biota orientalis elegantissima*). New. Pyramidal, of a beautiful golden tint when young, changing to golden bronze in autumn. The finest of this habit.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

Golden (*T. aurea*). Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy. The most desirable Golden Arborvitæ for the northern states.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). A seedling from the American. A perfectly hardy, distinct, compact variety; leaves a bright green. A beautiful object either singly or in hedge.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitæ is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season and perfectly hardy.

Siberian (*T. Sibirica*). One of the best of the genus of this country. Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well into winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree.

CALIFORNIA BIG TREE*(Sequoia gigantea)*

The famous Big Tree of California. It makes a handsome pyramid when young. Very desirable for lawn decoration; a very attractive evergreen. Thrives well in this climate.

CEDAR. *Cedrus*

Himalayan, or Indian (*C. Deodara*). The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery green foliage; branches feathery and spreading, forming a dense network. The finest, most rapid-growing of all Cedars, and worthy of a place in every garden.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus*

Lawson's (*Chamæcypris Lawsoniana*, or False Cypress, also as *Cupressus Lawsoniana*). A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery foliage, varying from vivid green to a silvery or bluish tint, according to sub-varieties.

CRYPTOMERIA. Cedar

Japonica (Japan Cedar). One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Fairly hardy.

FIR. *Abies*

Colorado Silver (*A. concolor*). A stately and beautiful variety. One of the finest of Rocky Mountain evergreens. Graceful habit, broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A fairly rapid grower and a very desirable variety for

FIR, continued

the lawn. Extremely hardy and a fit companion for the Colorado Blue Spruce. Withstands heat and drought the best of all Firs.

Silver, or Grand (*A. grandis*). A large stately tree of pyramidal growth; leaves thin, flexible, deeply grooved, very dark green above and silvery white beneath. A native of the Pacific coast.

See also **Spruce**

HEMLOCK. *Tsuga*

Canadensis. It can be a stately lawn tree, a wide-spreading shrub or a hedge plant, and in each place it hardly has an equal.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus*

Golden Variegated (*J. aurea variegata*). Pyramidal in form, somewhat like the Red Cedar, but the growth is much finer. Golden variegation throughout the year.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to the Irish, though not so erect, with yellowish green foliage, of somewhat lighter color, forming a beautiful pyramidal small tree.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginica*). A well-known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge.

PINE. *Pinus*

Austrian, or Black (*P. Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. Valuable for this country.

Mugho, Dwarf Mountain Pine (*P. Mughus*, or *Montana*). Of compact, spreading growth; it keeps below 4 feet in height for many years. Does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense. Ornamental and hardy.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver-green foliage.

White (*P. Strobus*). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate, or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils. Hardy and valuable.

PODOCARPUS. See **Yew**.

RED CEDAR. See **Juniper**.



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Pine

RETINOSPORA

Japanese Cypress, or Japanese Cedar, Retinospora, or Chamaecyparis

A genus very similar to *Cupressus*. It comprises many varieties of wonderful beauty. Botanists class all varieties under two species—*Obtusa* and *Pisifera*, but originating in Japan it is almost impossible to say for certain to which a variety belongs, and following most other nurserymen we list under the names as we received them. *R. plumosa*, *R. ericoides*, *R. filifera*, *R. squarrosa*, generally considered as forms of *R. pisifera*, also spelled *Retinispora*. They are very desirable for planting in groups, as they are of medium size. In the far north they must be protected in winter.

Ericoides. A dense, broadly pyramidal or round-headed bush, with upright branches and dull green foliage, changing to brownish green in winter. Leaves linear, soft, grayish green beneath. Very ornamental.

Filifera. Upright leader, main branches nearly horizontal, smaller branches of a graceful and weeping habit. One of the showiest.

Filifera aurea. A golden form of the preceding.

Obtusa. A free-growing evergreen, of bright green foliage.

Pisifera. An evergreen of tree-like character when matured. The under side of foliage is silvery.

Plumosa. An exceedingly handsome, small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage.

Plumosa aurea. Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty; foliage soft, plume-like, of a golden color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection.

Squarrosa. This valued sort has steel-colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinosporas*.

SEQUOIA. See California Big Tree.

SPRUCE. *Picea*

The names *Abies* for Fir and *Picea* for Spruce are used just oppositely by different authors, Linnaeus employing *Abies* for Spruce and *Picea* for Fir. We have followed Gray, Bailey and most of the later botanists, who use the name the same as the ancients.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. This variety of Spruce was found in the Rocky Mountains, and has always given the best satisfaction wherever planted. Considered as one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. A free grower; perfectly hardy.

Douglas (*P. Douglasii*, or *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). Indigenous to Colorado. Of quite rapid growth and conical form; foliage delicate green, glaucous underneath; hardy and easily grown. See, also, *Abies*.

Norway (*P. excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popu-

lar, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

Pygmæa (*P. excelsa pygmæa*). A dwarf variety of the Norway; grows from 3 to 4 feet high; very compact.

YEW. *Taxus*

English (*T. baccata*). A large bush or tree, 30 to 40 feet when fully grown. It is densely branched and can be trimmed into any shape.

Erect English (*T. erecta*). A very fine pyramidal variety of the English Yew, with dark green foliage. Hardy and desirable.

Elegantissima. One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw-color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews.

Irish (*T. Hibernica*). Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage; it is of great use to planters. As with all Yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

PODOCARPUS

Japan Yews (*P. Japonica*). A peculiar, charming, erect tree from Japan, harder and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.



Colorado Blue Spruce

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

No yard is complete without one or more beautiful flowering shrubs, and we would urge a more extensive planting of this class of ornamentals covering such a wide range in flower and foliage, habit of growth and season of blossoming. Requiring but small space, they can be used on lawns to fill vacancies, where large trees could not be harmoniously grown, breaking the monotony of the landscape by grouping or distributing singly according to size of grounds and scenic effect.



Azalea Mollis

ALTHAEA. *Hibiscus Syriacus*

Rose of Sharon. One of the most showy and beautiful shrubs. Flowers large, double, of many brilliant colors. Blooms freely in August and September when few other trees or shrubs are in blossom.

Double Red (*H. rubra flore pleno*).

Double Purple (*H. purpurea flore pleno*).

Double White (*H. alba flore pleno*).

Variegated Leaf (*H. variegata flore pleno*).

ALMOND. *Prunus*

Double Rose-flowering (*P. Japonica rubra fl. pl.*) A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White-flowering (*P. Japonica alba fl. pl.*). Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA. *Azalea, or Rhododendron Sinense*

Mollis. Showy, hardy plants, used extensively in parks and public grounds. The brilliancy of their flowers is not approached by anything in the line of hardy shrubs. Excellent for the front of borders or clumps of taller growing shrubs.

BARBERRY. *Berberis*

Used as hedge-plants quite extensively. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May and June are followed by bright and various-colored fruits, making them especially showy in autumn and winter.

Purple-leaved (*B. purpurea*). Foliage and fruit of a violet-purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge-plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

Thunbergii. A very pretty variety from Japan; of dwarf, graceful habit; foliage small, changing to beautiful bright red early in fall; very showy.

BLUE SPIREA. See *Verbena* Shrub.

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet-Scented Shrub, or *Carolina Allspice*

Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers are of chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. The flowers appear in June and at intervals afterward. Very popular.

CAMELLIA

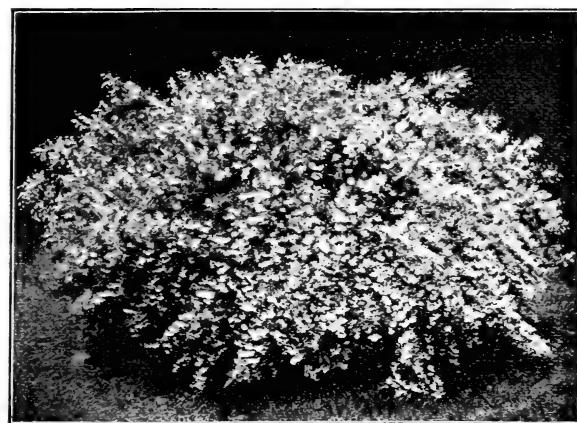
A very desirable evergreen shrub which comes from Japan. Suitable for either lawn or pot culture. In appearance it is somewhat similar to the Rhododendron, having smooth, glossy, dark green leaves. The flowers appear early in the spring (in the Willamette Valley about the middle of March), and look like a medium-sized full-blown rose. We carry in stock three colors—Red, White and Pink.

CORAL BERRY. See *Snowberry*.

CORNUS. See *Dogwood*, page 61.



Berberis Thunbergii



Slender-branched Deutzia

CHEERY. *Cerasus*

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. From the mountains of Colorado. Hardy as a Wyoming sage-bush. With its deep green, willow-like leaves, mass of pure white flowers in spring and a load of fruit in summer, it is well worth cultivation for an ornamental shrub. Makes a bush 4 or 5 feet high, usually fruiting in two years, producing large quantities of jet-black fruit about the size of English Morello, and ripening after all other Cherries are gone. See, also, pages 60 and 68.

CORCHORUS. *Kerria Japonica*

A graceful, slender shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet high, covered with double yellow flowers from early summer till fall. As pretty as a rose in shape of flower and makes a very ornamental plant for the lawn.

CURRENT. *Ribes*

Crimson-flowering (*R. sanguineum*). Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Yellow-flowering (*R. aureum*). A native species with yellow flowers.

CYDONIA. See Quince, Japan.

DEUTZIA. *Deutzia*

This valuable species comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Abel Carriere (*D. Hortensis Abel Carriere*). Bright rose-carmine; a choice sort. One of the best.

Double-flowering (*D. crenata flore pleno*). Flowers double, white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A very desirable dwarf-growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

Lemoine's (*D. Lemoinei*). Single white. A

hardy hybrid, partaking to a great extent of the character of *Gracilis*, but of a stronger growth. Good for forcing.

Pride of Rochester. A new variety said to excel all others in size of the double white flower, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition, produced from the *Crenata*.

Watereri. A grand new variety with very large double white flowers, borne in large, loose racemes. Robust grower and very hardy.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

Red-branched (*C. sanguinea*). A native species, very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

Sanguinea, var. *elegantissima variegata*. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white; bark bright red in winter.

See also page 61

ELÆAGNUS

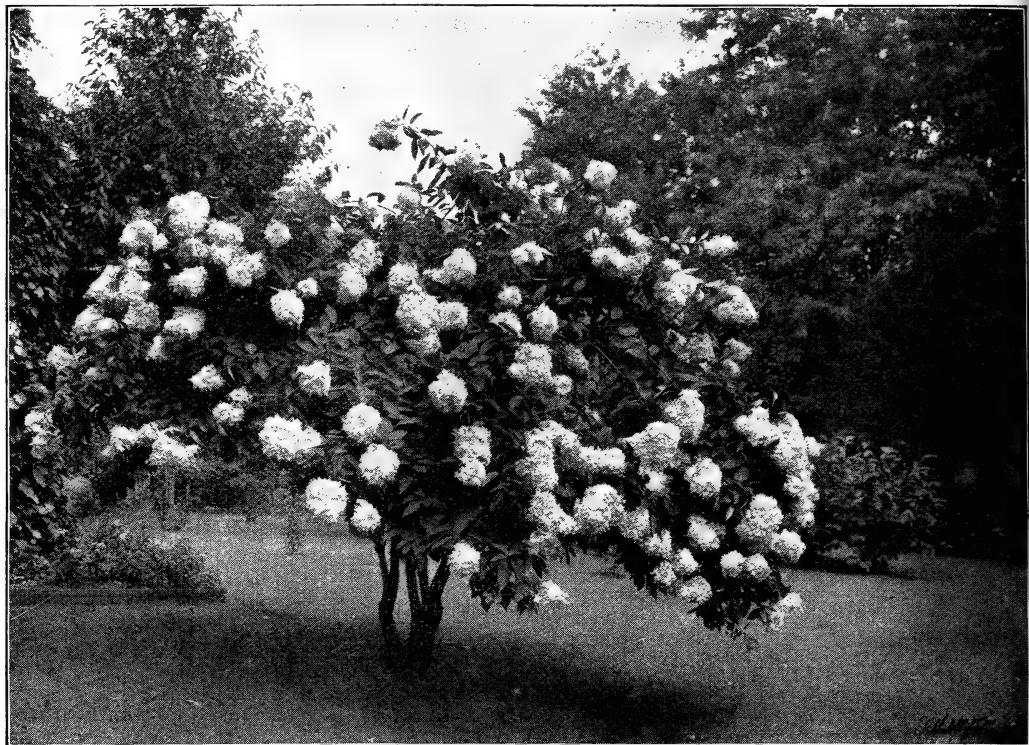
Japanese Silver Thorn, or Oleaster (*E. longipes*). A remarkable new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath; bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large bright red berries, which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor. Foliage remains good until late in autumn. A very desirable acquisition.

ELDER. *Sambucus*

Golden (*S. aurea*). From Holland. New and rare. When the leaves first appear they are bright green, but, if planted where they will have plenty of sun, they soon change to a golden green. The



Red-branched Dogwood



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

ELDER, continued

blossom, which resembles the common Elder blossom, appears in July. The best effect is produced when they are planted with other shrubs, thus rendering the foliage more conspicuous by the contrast.

EXOCHORDA

Pearl Bush (*E. grandiflora*). A vigorous-growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed to any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom, just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flower of a dazzling white. Very useful for cut-flowers. Thrives in any good soil.

FILBERT. Corylus

Purple-leaved (*C. Avellana*, var. *atropurpurea*, or *purpurea*). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on fade to a light purple. Valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs to secure color effect. Distinct and fine. See also page 54.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Viridissima. A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Fortunei. Similar to the above but of more upright growth.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Of drooping habit, resembling Fortunei in its flowers.

HEDYSARUM MULTIJUGUM

Hardy perennial of recent introduction, of angular, straggling growth, 2 to 5 feet high; very showy and worthy of general culture; flowers all summer, pea-shaped, violet or purplish magenta, with yellow blotches in racemes, 8 to 18 inches long; leaves oval, grayish green. Fine for rockwork.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT. Lonicera

Red Tartarian (*L. Tatarica rubra*). A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring; flowers bright pink.

White Tartarian (*L. Tatarica alba*). Similar to the preceding, with white flowers. See Climbing Honeysuckles, page 82.

HYDRANGEAS

Beautiful free-flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. *Paniculata* is perfectly hardy and requires no protection; the other varieties require protection in winter, and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, except in the warmer sections.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. An excellent shrub for cemetery planting.

HYDRANGEA, continued

Otaksa. A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large; bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.

Thomas Hogg. Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

HYPERICUM. See St. John's Wort.

JAPAN SILVER THORN. See Elæagnus.

INDIAN CURRANT. See Snowberry.

JUNEBERRY. Amelanchier

Improved Dwarf (*A. alnifolia nana*). The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish black. In flavor it is mild, rich, subacid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the currant, the bushes attaining the same size. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals, which, with its bright, glossy dark green foliage, renders it one of the handsomest of ornamental shrubs.

KERRIA. See Corchorus, page 73.

LILAC. Syringa

Well-known shrubs that succeed everywhere. Few are aware of the wonderful improvement in the past few years. We offer a choice selection of the best new double varieties, remarkable for their large trusses and beautiful flowers. Should be in every collection.

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). The well-known sort.

Belle de Nancy (Double). Very large; brilliant satiny rose, white toward center. Very fine.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*).

Frau Dammann. This produces the largest clusters of white Lilacs, of the common species known in cultivation, and also the purest white.

Japonica (Tree Lilac). A new species from Japan that makes a tree 20 to 25 feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery; flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect

above the foliage on stout stems. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts.

Josikæa, or Chionanthus-leaved (*S. Josikæa*). From Transylvania. A fine distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done.

Madame Ludwig Spæth. Panicle long; individual flowers large, single dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color.

Madame Abel Chatenay (Double). Large panicle; double white. Very fine.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent and measures 11 inches in length and 5 inches across. One of the finest Lilacs.

Senateur Volland (Double). Flowers rosy red.

Persian (*S. Persica*). Medium size, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian (*S. Persica alba*). A fine sort, with flowers delicately tinged with rose-color.

MEADOW SWEET. See Spiraea.

MOCK ORANGE. See *Syringa Philadelphus*.

OLEASTER. See Elæagnus.

PEARL BUSH. See Exochorda.

PLUM (Prunus). See under Deciduous Trees.

PRIVET. Ligustrum

The Privet in all its varieties deserves attention as an ornamental plant. It is almost an evergreen, and grows freely in all soils; is compact and regular in its form, and bears shearing to any extent. The flowers appear in June and July. Makes fine ornamental single specimens and one of the most desirable hedge-plants; compact, free grower.

Common (*L. vulgare*). An English shrub with smooth, dark green leaves; showy white flowers; fruit purple. Hardy.

California (*L. ovalifolium*). A vigorous-growing variety, of fine habit, thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. Of all ornamental hedge-plants this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one



Common Lilac



Japan Snowball

PRIVET. continued

or two years after planting, it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich green, and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower, it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming.

QUINCE, JAPAN

Cydonia, or Pyrus Japonica

There are several flowering varieties, differing only in their color. Although of straggling growth, they can be pruned to desirable shapes without injury. Their large, brilliant blossoms appear early in the spring in great profusion; foliage bright green and glossy all through the summer. It is sufficiently thorny and strong to make a valuable hedge, and its beautiful flowers make it very handsome for that purpose.

Scarlet (*C. Japonica*). One of the best known, and a very handsome, hardy ornamental shrub. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring. One of the hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Blush. A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY. See Cherry.

ROSE OF SHARON. See Althaea.

SCOTCH BROOM. *Genista*

Scoparia (Scotch Broom). The branches, almost rush-like in appearance, bear lovely yellow flowers.

SILVER BELL, or SNOWDROP TREE. *Halesia*

Tetraptera. A fine, large shrub, with beautiful large white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Rare and desirable.

SNOWBALL. *Viburnum*

Common (*V. sterile*). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome and dense foliage; flowers white, in drooping, flat cymes, followed by brilliant scarlet fruit in showy pendulous bunches, that remain on the plant all winter.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). This Japanese variety of the old-fashioned Snowball is one of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub, 6 to 8 feet high; blooms in June and for a long time is a solid mass of white, the plants being completely covered from the ground to the top of the branches with large balls of flowers white as snow. The foliage in early summer is an olive-green, turning to very dark green later in the season.

SNOWBERRY. *Symporicarpos*

Vulgaris (Indian Currant, Coral Berry, St. Peter's Wort, or Waxberry). Graceful small shrub; small flowers, followed by persistent deep red berries along the under side of branches.

Racemosus. A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

SPIRÆA. Meadow Sweet

Anthony Waterer. A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep pink. It blooms about the close of June, and, if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.

Aurea (Gold-leaved Spirea). Flowers fine, white; foliage of a beautiful golden color, which gives variety to the lawn and renders it very desirable.

Callosa alba. A white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine. Remains in flower all summer.

Prunifolia flore pleno (Double-flowering Plum-leaved Spirea). Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blossoms in May.

Thunbergii. Profusion of small white flowers in early spring. Forms a rounded, graceful, dwarf bush; branches slender and somewhat drooping.

Van Houttei. The habit of the plant is pendulous, yet upright, giving a most graceful appearance even when out of bloom. The flowers are pure white and borne in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches, often weighing them to the ground. One of the finest ornamental shrubs that we offer. Excellent as a single lawn plant, or for grouping with other shrubs; also a fine hedge-plant.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. Hypericum

Moserianum. A grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. A continuous bloomer.

ST. PETER'S WORT. See Snowberry.

SUMAC, or SMOKE TREE. Rhus

Shining (R. copallina). Noted for its lustrous green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.

Mist Shrub (Smoke Tree; R. cotinus). The large panicles of purplish misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow shades.



Spiraea Van Houttei

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE**Philadelphus**

All the species and varieties of the *Syringa Philadelphus* have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Garland (P. coronarius). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

Golden-leaved (P. aurea). A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green- and purple-leaved shrubs.

Lemoine's Erect (P. Lemoinei erectus). A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, more clustered than the older sorts, completely covering the bush.

Van Houtte's (P. Van Houttei). Red. One of the best red varieties.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB. See Calycanthus.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

African (T. Africana). A very beautiful shrub, with very fine, feathery foliage somewhat like the Juniper. This sort has light pink flowers in small racemes, which appear toward the close of May or the first of June. A valuable shrub for near the seashore or in sandy soils where others do not do well. They thrive in the very spray of the salt water.

VERBENA SHRUB, or BLUE SPIREA**Caryopteris Mastacanthus**

A new shrub, which is planted because of its blossoming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leafstalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. 2 to 3 feet high when grown. A valuable plant for bedding.

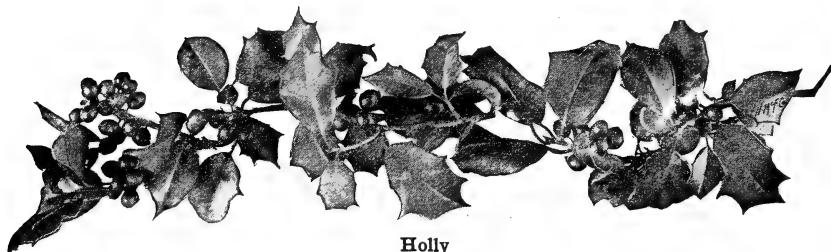
WAXBERRY. See Snowberry.

WEIGELA. Diervilla

Candida (D. candida). This is the very best of all the white-flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue to bloom during the entire summer. One of the most satisfactory of shrubs.

Rose-colored (D. rosea). An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blossoms in May.

Variegated-leaved (D. nana foliis variegata). Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked. Flowers bright pink, and borne in great profusion.



Holly

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This class of shrubs should not be neglected when planting a lawn or park. They fill the same relative position to the flowering shrubs that evergreens (conifers) do to deciduous trees. Nothing could be more ornamental than a fine bed of rhododendrons.

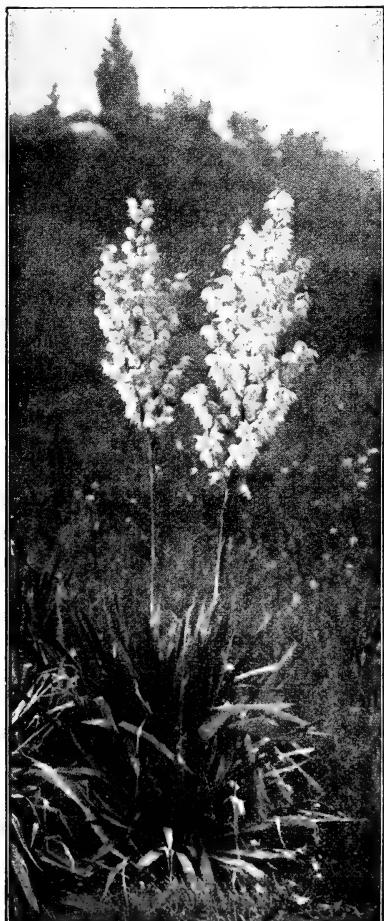
AUCUBA JAPONICA

Spotted Laurel; Gold Dust Tree

A small, beautiful shrub, with curious gold-blotted leaves. Needs protection in winter. We list two varieties.

Maculata. Leaves long and narrow, irregularly toothed. Color deep green.

Lanceolata. A desirable variety with deep green, lance-shaped leaves.



Yucca filamentosa (see page 79)

ADAM'S NEEDLE. See Yucca.

ASHBERRY. Mahonia

Holly-leaved (*M. Aquifolium*). A beautiful shrub, with smooth shining leaves, covered with bright yellow flowers in spring and a profusion of blue berries in autumn.

BOX. Buxus

Dwarf (*B. nana*). Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Tree (*B. sempervirens arborescens*). A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden; well adapted to small places; prefers a shady situation. It can be made to assume any form.

Variegata. A variety of Tree Box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

BURNING BUSH. See Euonymus.

CALICO BUSH. See Mountain Laurel.

EUONYMUS

Spindle Tree, Strawberry Tree, or Burning Bush

Japonicus radicans variegatus. A neat trailing variety with small, glossy green leaves, broadly margined with white. Valuable for rockwork or borders of beds, also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the North.

GOLD DUST TREE. See Aucuba.

HOLLY. Ilex

English (*I. Aquifolium*). A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

Golden Variegated. Leaves having a large blotch of creamy yellow, surrounded by a green border.

KALMIA. See Mountain Laurel.

LAURUSTINUS (*Viburnum Tinus*)

A well-known winter-flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.

Rotundifolia. Far superior to the common variety; leaves rounded, deep glossy green. Flowers much larger than the above. Better adapted to this valley; never sun-scalds.

Variegata. Leaves blotched with silvery white. Very fine.

LIGUSTRUM. See Privet.

MAHONIA. See Ashberry.

MOUNTAIN, or AMERICAN LAUREL**Calico Bush (*Kalmia latifolia*)**

Broad, glossy green, shining foliage; flowers in large and showy clusters of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored, mostly pink or white. Few broad-leaved evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers. Requires about same treatment as the Rhododendron.

PRIVET. See Deciduous Shrubs.

RHODODENDRON, or ROSEBAY

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun. But it is more luxuriant in good, well-prepared soil of leaf-mold, or leaf-mold and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade, and does specially well near the sea-coast. It is abundantly supplied with numerous fibrous roots that retain a quantity of earth in lifting, so that it can safely be removed at any season of the year, except the short period of their rapid growth, covering a portion of June and July. The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs, but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters and each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, it gives it a preëminence that our pen must fail to portray. Planted singly, in the flower garden or upon the lawn, they are objects of interest; but their greatest beauty, as in many other plants, can

only be fully developed by artistically massing them in beds upon the lawn, when the different varieties of white, blue, purple, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson can be made to blend or contrast at will, producing an effect unrivaled by any other hardy plant in existence. We have a considerable list of the hardy grafted varieties that are of higher price and much more desirable than the seedlings of the Catawbiense, as they compass in the different sorts the entire range of colors, and each in itself distinct and definite, while the seedlings, as a rule, vary but little from the original type. When soils are too strongly impregnated with lime, the original soil should be removed to a good depth and width where the Rhododendrons are to be planted and the space filled in with leaf-mold and peat or muck mixed, or some other soil tolerably free from lime. They will repay all care that may be bestowed in preparing a bed suitable to their wants.

SPINDLE, or Strawberry Tree. See Euonymus.

YUCCA**Spanish Bayonet, or Adam's Needle**

Has a fine appearance; the stem is two feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork. We list two varieties.

Aloifolia. Slender, simple trunk; dagger-shaped leaves 1 to 2 inches wide; very stiff; flowers white, often tinged with green or purple; panicle compact, close to leaves.

Filamentosa. The well-known garden variety, thread-leaved, creamy white; 2 to 4 feet. The best known and most largely planted of the Yuccas. July.



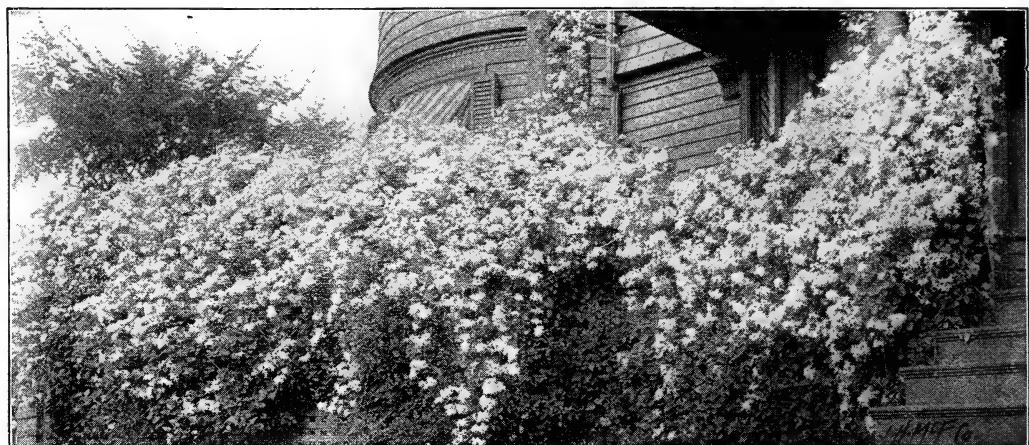
Planting of Rhododendrons

HEDGES

Nothing could be more beautiful than a neatly trimmed hedge of evergreens, and they are useful for boundary fences, screens, etc. We give below some of the best varieties for ornamental hedges, screens, windbreaks or boundaries.

	PAGE		PAGE
American Arborvitæ (Evergreen)	69	Euonymus (Evergreen)	78
Siberian Arborvitæ (Evergreen)	69	Laurustinus (Evergreen)	78
Red Cedar (Evergreen)	70	Privet (Deciduous)	75, 76
Norway Spruce (Evergreen)	71	Spirea (Deciduous)	77
Honey Locust (Deciduous)	61		
Japan Quince (Deciduous)	76		
Ashberry (Evergreen)	78	DEFENSIVE HEDGES	
Barberry (Deciduous)	72	Honey Locust	61
Box (Evergreen)	78	Osage Orange	64

All described in appropriate places in this Catalogue; make beautiful ornamental hedges.



Clematis paniculata (see page 81)

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

"It seems unnecessary to speak at length of the value of the climbing plants in our gardens and pleasure grounds. They are equally ornamental on the walls and terraces of the stable, mansion, and on the humblest cottage, over whose low roof a mantle of rose or clematis sheds such a transforming cloud of beauty. They grace the garden walls and take from stiff and hard lines their ugliness by fresh foliage, pretty flowers and, often, pleasing fruit." Invaluable for covering trellises, walls, cottages, etc.

ACTINIDIA. See Silvery Sweet Vine.

AKEBIA

Quinata. A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast-growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; produces flowers in large clusters of chocolate-purple color, possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Japan Ivy, or Boston Ivy). A beautiful, hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. Leaves a little smaller and more ivy-like than the American. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with over-lapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more

popular every year. For covering walls, stumps, etc., no plant is more beautiful.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy). A native vine of rapid growth, with large, luxuriant foliage, which, in the autumn, assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. Like the bignonia and ivy, it throws out tendrils at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches.

ARISTOLOCHIA. See Dutchman's Pipe.

BIGNONIA, or TRUMPET FLOWER

Tecoma

Radicans. A splendid climber; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Grandiflora. New. Leaves thick and shining, and immense blossoms of gorgeous crimson and yellow.



Flowers of Clematis Jackman

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Clematis plants of the improved sorts are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs of marvelously rapid growth and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In the several species and varieties of it, the Clematis surpasses all other hardy climbers in its adaptation to many uses and locations. They do best in a rich soil, in a sunny situation.

Coccinea (the Scarlet Clematis). The vines attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color a rich, deep coral-scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Without doubt the best of the double pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Henryi. This is the finest of all white Clematises, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but is a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. Art cannot produce a picture corresponding in any degree to the wealth of beauty found in the flowers of this variety. June to October.

Jackmani. This is perhaps the best known of the fine perpetual Clematises, and should have credit for the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet-purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Introduced in 1862,—since which time many new varieties have been brought forward. July to October.

Jackmani alba. A strong, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, and a most prolific bloomer; fine, large, pure white flowers.

Madame Edouard Andre. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis, and has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Paniculata (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis). A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in blossom.

Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer; flowers appear on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of blossoms all through the season; color deep, rich lavender.

Viticella kermesina. Flowers of medium size, of bright wine-red color, without a touch of purple. A strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time; a perfect sheet of fine red color.

CINNAMON VINE

Dioscorea divaricata

A fine hardy climber, and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large, and are edible like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

Lycium Chinense, or Vulgare

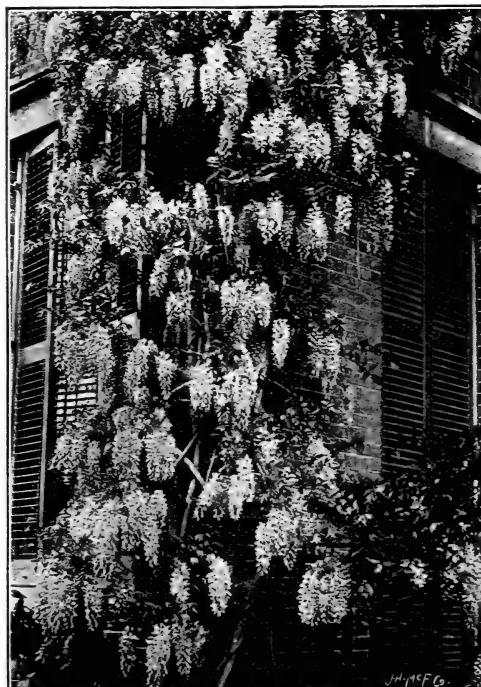
A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. *Aristolochia Siphonanthoides*

A magnificent hardy native vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas.

EULALIA

Japonica Zebrina. One of the most striking and distinct plants. Unlike most plants of variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every 2 or 3 inches by a band of yellow, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.



Chinese Wistaria (see page 82)



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*, or *L. Sinensis*). A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September; very sweet.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant. Covered with flowers from June to November.

Japan Golden-leaved (*L. aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. Flowers yellow; fragrant.

Monthly Fragrant (*L. Belgica*). Blossoms all summer; flowers red and yellow; very sweet. Rapid grower.

Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces bright scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

See also Upright Honeysuckle

IVY. *Hedera*

Evergreen Ivies often suffer in winter if exposed to the sun, and should therefore be planted on the north side of a wall or building.

American. See *Ampelopsis*.

English (*H. Helix*). A well-known old and popular sort.

Variegated-leaved (*H. folia variegata*). With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

Irish (*H. Canariensis*, or *Hibernica*). The well-known old sort.

JASMINE. *Jasminum*

Hardy Yellow (*J. nudiflorum*). Bright yellow, fragrant blossoms.

Hardy White (*J. officinale*). Very sweet-scented and highly desirable.

SILVERY-SWEET VINE***Actinidia polygama***

A new hardy climber from Japan, of remarkable beauty. The foliage on the ends of the flowering shoots is of a glistening silvery white color, giving the whole vine, from a little distance, the appearance of being covered with large white flowers blossoming among its bright green leaves. The effect is very marked and beautiful. The flowers, which appear in this latitude about the middle of June, lasting from two to three weeks, are creamy white with purple centers, having numerous stamens and bright yellow anthers; remarkably sweet, resembling the Lily-of-the-Valley in fragrance.

TRUMPET VINE. See *Bignonia*.

WISTARIA

Chinese Purple (*W. Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (*W. Sinensis alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

PAMPAS GRASS. *Gynerium digertium*

Half-hardy perennial. A native of South America. Very beautiful. Roots require winter protection in cold climates.

Elegans (*G. elegans*). Plumes silvery white, upon long stems; blooms early. A graceful new variety that is bound to become popular. The large plumes when dried make a splendid addition to a bouquet of dried grasses.



Ornamental Grasses

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

PÆONIES

Herbaceous. This splendid class contains the largest, most showy and attractive flowers in cultivation, almost rivaling the rose in color and blossom, and it is to be regretted that they have been so much neglected. They are of stately growth, very hardy and delightful when in blossom. At the present time the public is beginning to appreciate the many fine varieties of recent introduction, ranging from pure white through the different shades of pink, rose, variegated, purple, white, etc. They increase in beauty with age and may be planted in almost any situation. We recommend fall planting. They succeed best in rich soil and will be benefited by a mulch of rotten manure during the winter, which may be lightly spaded into the soil in the spring. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance. They are easily cultivated and require but little protection. Blossoms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Foliage rich, glossy, deep green color.

Moutan (Tree Peony). Handsome flowering shrub, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors and enormous in size, often 6 to 8 inches across. Very effective amongst shrubs or in borders.

Banksii. Rosy blush, very large, fragrant flowers. One of the best.

AMARYLLIS

A beautiful class of plants with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, varying in color from the richest crimson to pure white striped with crimson or scarlet.

CANNA

Indian Shot Plant. Stately and highly ornamental plants, for both flowers and foliage. They attain a height of 2 to 5 feet and may be grown singly or in masses. Leaves green or brownish red; flowers scarlet, crimson, yellow, cream, etc., variously marked.

New Large-flowering French and American. Not so tall as the old-fashioned sorts, but with flowers of great beauty; everywhere popular. These seedlings vary in color, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to richest crimson, scarlet and vermillion. Some are plain and some spotted.

CROCUS

A universal favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments. Should be planted about 2 inches deep. Colors blue, white, yellow and striped.

DAHLIAS

There is nothing that, with the same amount of money invested, will give more show of flowers than Dahlias. We offer dry bulbs or tubers. Especially fine for borders. Large assortment of colors.

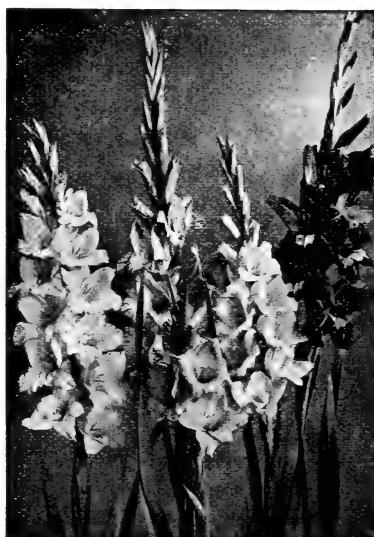
Cactus. New. Originated by Luther Burbank and much superior to all the old and cheaper varieties.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer-flowering bulbs and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of March to first of June. It is a good way to plant two or three different times, ten days or two weeks apart. This will give a succession of blossoms from July to November.

HYACINTHS

The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring-flowering bulbs, much used for winter forcing. Too well known to need description. Large assortment of colors and varieties.



Gladiolus

IRIS

Germanica (German Iris). The true "Fleur de Lis," the national flower of France. They are perfectly hardy, thrive anywhere, grow and blossom luxuriantly, particularly if plentifully supplied with water or if planted in moist situations, as on banks of ponds, etc. Plants well established produce from 50 to 100 spikes of bloom, deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting. In beauty the flowers rival the finest orchids, colors ranging through richest yellows, intense purples, delicate blues, soft mauves, beautiful claret-reds, white, primrose and bronzes of every imaginable shade.

Kæmpferi (Japan Iris). Finest of all the Iris family. The flowers are of immense size, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful and delicate shades. They are perfectly hardy, and flower in great profusion during June and July. A well-established plant gives a dozen or more flower-stalks 2 to 3 feet high, each stalk producing 2 to 4 enormous blooms. The Iris thrives best if planted in a moist soil; if this cannot be had, should be plentifully supplied with water while growing and flowering.

JONQUILS. *Narcissi*

Pretty varieties of the *Narcissus*, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a 6-inch pot.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

(*Convallaria majalis*)

The Lily-of-the-Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly. For the house we have what are called "pips"—young roots, with flowering stems, that will bloom in a few weeks after planting, and will flower well in baskets of damp moss, or potted. For the garden we can ship either in the spring or autumn.

LILIES. *Lilium*

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. They thrive best in a dry, rich, well-drained soil where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years; established plants blossom more freely than if taken up annually.

Auratum (Gold-banded Lily of Japan). Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly

dotted with rich chocolate-crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies.

Elegans atrosanguineum. Dark blood-red; erect.

Harrisii (the Bermuda Easter Lily). Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant. The ease with which it can be forced into flower in winter has made it wonderfully popular as a winter flower. Tens of thousands of it are grown every year for church decorations at Easter.

Longiflorum. A well-known beautiful variety, with snow-white trumpet-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. It is quite hardy and blossoms freely in the open ground in June and July. Is also used largely for forcing for the Easter holidays; the flowers have more substance and last longer than the Bermuda Lily.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

Speciosum rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Speciosum album. Very fragrant, large flowers; pure white, with a green band running through the center of each petal. One of the best.

NARCISSI

We have a choice collection of these fragrant winter-blooming plants.

TIGRIDIA

One of the most showy of all summer bulbs, and blooms from midsummer until frost, growing 3 feet high, with large wide-open triangular blooms, 4 to 6 inches across. The colors and markings are very brilliant and peculiarly odd and attractive, and clumps of them in the border have a most gorgeous effect. It is difficult to name a flower of such unique and exquisite beauty as a *Tigridia*, the superb spotting being so distinctive and handsome. They are easily grown and always more than satisfactory.

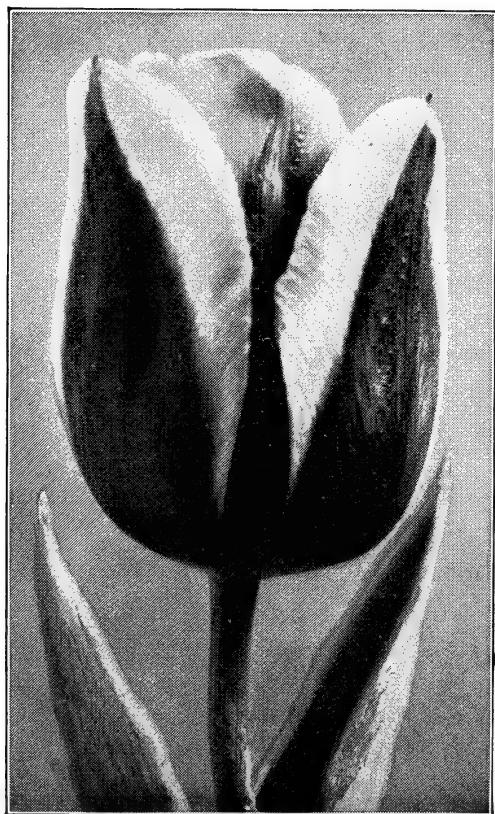
TUBEROSE

(*Polyanthus tuberosa*)

These deliciously fragrant, white, wax-like plants should be in every garden. This valley is particularly adapted to their successful culture.

TULIPS

Owing to the late spring frosts in the colder sections, bedding plants cannot safely be planted in such localities before the early spring-flowering bulbs are through blossoming. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather, our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that for the money invested will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing more easily grown than the Tulip. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted in October and November.



Single Tulip



ROSES

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers, and are among the easiest to raise in perfection. We have given great care and attention to their culture, and are constantly adding new varieties and dropping old ones that for any reason do not give satisfaction. We try to keep up to date, and always test them before placing them before the public, as many varieties are not worthy of general distribution. They require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth, should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. Tea and Noisette Roses should be protected by covering them with evergreen boughs during the winter months, in cold sections.

Insects.—If the "thrip," or fly appears, syringe the plants daily with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale-oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rose bugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the Rose caterpillar can be detected by its gluing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. Insects which eat the leaves can be destroyed by applying white hellebore when the foliage is damp. The secret of success in destroying all species of insects lies in applying the appropriate remedy as soon as the insects appear.

HYBRID PERPETUALS, or REMONTANTS

Of easy culture, adapted for garden or beds where hardy varieties are wanted. Although called perpetual, they are not so much so as the Teas, but bloom only at special times during summer and fall.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form. Extremely fragrant, and in all respects a fine sort.

American Beauty. Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose; it is truly an everbloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Anne de Diesbach (Glory of Paris). An offspring of the famous old favorite La Reine, and also the seed parent of that glorious variety, Paul Neyron, which facts should be effective evidence of its good qualities. The color is the most lovely brilliant carmine; long, pointed buds and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double and delightfully sweet. A vigorous grower and fine bloomer. One of the really good Roses.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, without fragrance; very beautiful. Very large and of superb form. A moderate grower only.

Burbank (a perfectly hardy, new everblooming Bourbon Rose). This lovely Rose was raised by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, known the world over as the "Wizard of Horticulture." The color is described as cherry-crimson—it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation. It is peculiarly adapted for both outdoor planting and for blooming in pots in the house during the winter. It is a strong, vigorous grower, making well-rounded bushy plants. The Burbank Rose is perfectly hardy, and will stand our most severe weather. The Burbank is, without doubt, the freest-flowering Hybrid Perpetual Rose in



American Beauty Rose

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. continued

cultivation. It commences to bloom when only a few inches high, and blooms throughout the season until stopped by freezing weather. The flowers are double, 3 inches across. The whole flower is most pleasing in its rich beauty, and is delightfully fragrant.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh-color, shaded rose in the center; a large, finely formed flower.

Clio. The finest flesh-colored Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine, broad petals, and are beautiful at all stages of development, from the small bud to the full, open flower; color delicate satin-blush, with a light shading of rosy pink at the center. Very free-blooming, and strong healthy grower.

Coquette des Alpes. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, very beautiful. We think this the best of the older pure white Hybrid Perpetuals.

Earl of Dufferin. A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvetty crimson, shaded with maroon.

Fisher Holmes. Shaded crimson-scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center; vigorous and free-flowering.

Frau Karl Druschki. Has been well named White American Beauty. A wonderful Rose, such as our people have long been waiting for—fine, large, free-flowering, hardy, white. Extraordinarily strong-growing, branching freely, and has the vigor and

hardiness of an oak. Foliage large, of heavy texture, but the glory is in its flowers, which are immense, and produced with great freedom, during the whole season—hundreds of magnificent blooms, full, very deep and double, and of splendid substance; petals broad, long and saucer-shaped. Buds egg-shaped, long and pointed. Pure, snow-white, without a tinge of yellow, pink or any other color. This great Rose has won more prizes in Europe than any other variety sent out in years.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower. A magnificent variety.

General Washington. Scarlet-crimson; very large and fine; not quite so vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

Giant of Battles. This is still esteemed as the very best, rich, red Rose. Very large, double, full and sweet.

Gloire de Margottin. A most valuable hardy Rose; of splendid, symmetrical, upright growth, liberal dark green foliage. One of the best bloomers in the Hybrid family; color extremely brilliant scarlet—live and lasting; flowers large, reasonably full, globular, of good shape; pretty in bud, extremely beautiful, distinct and attractive when open; borne on very long stems.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. This is the nearest approach to a yellow in this class. A pale shade of salmon-yellow, with deeper center, changing to creamy white.

Her Majesty. This new hybrid Rose is of immense size, perfect symmetry and exquisite color, being a delicate pink, and as large as Paul Neyron.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian.

John Hopper. Rose, crimson center; large and full.

Jubilee. In this Rose we have a grand addition to the list of dark-colored Hybrid Perpetuals. It has been thoroughly tested and found to possess most excellent qualities. Of vigorous growth, yet short-jointed and compact, it takes a place in the front rank of hardy garden Roses. Color pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal, forming a coloring equaled by that of no other Rose. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower-stems, making it valuable for cut-flowers.

La Reine. Beautiful, clear, bright Rose; fine full form; very fragrant. Well named "The Queen."

Louis Van Houtte. Bright rose-carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white petals, thick and waxy; a hybrid of Baroness Rothschild; habit good.

Madame Plantier. The iron-clad white cemetery Rose. This is the old stand-by, and is unequalled where a hardy white Rose is needed. It bears thousands of beautiful, snowy white, fragrant Roses. It is as hardy as an oak.

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. continued

bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Marchioness of Londonderry. A new white Hybrid Perpetual, and one of the best flowers; of great size, measuring 7 inches across, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems. Color ivory-white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free-flowering; highly perfumed; growth vigorous, and foliage very handsome. One of the finest Roses. Awarded the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England. We have had this variety in flower for several seasons, and regard it as a decided acquisition to the list of hardy white Roses. Requires some protection in winter in cold climates.

Margaret Dickson. Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petal very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant. Foliage very large, dark green. A very promising variety.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of good growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. We can recommend this Rose without hesitation.

Mrs. John Laing. New. As a bedding Rose this is undoubtedly one of the best varieties yet introduced, being hardy ever out of bloom during the summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink; of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose-color; splendid foliage and habit; with large flower.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow; small; nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had.

Prince Camille de Rohan. One of the darkest colored Roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no Rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment. A very prolific bloomer, and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

Soleil d'Or. New hardy yellow Rose. The goal for which many of the world's greatest Rose hybridizers have been striving has at last been reached, and we have a double-flowered yellow Rose, hardy enough to withstand the winters of our northern states. Has blossomed all summer on the coast. Soleil d'Or is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher, retaining many characteristics of Persian Yellow, the bark being much the same and foliage resembling that of its parent, but produced more plentifully, while in growth it is more branching and more vigorous. The flower is perfection in form with conical buds, expanding into a large and full globular flower, with incurved inner petals. The buds are a marvelous shade of rich chrome-yellow, with just a tinting of coppery rose in the center. The fully expanded flower is beautiful in its blendings of orange-yellow, reddish gold and nasturtium-red, forming a coloring impossible to satisfactorily describe. This grand seedling has been shown at all the large Rose exhibitions in Europe, and has received the highest awards possible to grant at every display.

Ulrich Brunner. Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry-red.

Vick's Caprice. By far the best striped hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flowers are perfect in form; color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine. Excellent for cutting.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Baby Rambler. A dwarf perpetual Crimson Rambler. Everblooming from June until late frosts. One hundred and twenty individual flowers have been counted on a single panicle. Originated at Orleans, France, and is a hybrid produced by the crossing of Crimson Rambler and Gloire des Polyanthus. It preserves the prolific flowering quality of the latter, but is clear brilliant ruby-red.

The foliage is of a fine, dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and very continuously. The period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts. Cluster formation is similar to that of the Crimson Rambler, more particularly because the bush is covered with flowers the whole summer. Especially valuable for culture in pots. During the most severe winter experienced in many years, the plants stood outside without any protection whatever, and spring found the bushes alive to the tips of their branches. We have no hesitation in saying that the bushes of Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler are perfectly hardy. The plants grow 24 to 30 inches high.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; double. The best white climbing Rose.

Cherokee, Single. A distinct and beautiful climbing Rose of rare merit. A most vigorous and clean grower, entirely free from disease. Flowers large, clear white and single, full of bright yellow stamens in the center, making a very attractive appearance; foliage distinct, very rich, dark, glossy green, and one of the most valuable features of



Harrison's Yellow Rose (see page 86)



Crimson Rambler Roses

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES. continued

the plant; surface smooth, always bright and shining and free from dust. Will cover a porch quickly. Valuable for screens, fences, arbors, etc.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). This superb creation, a genuine cornflower-blue, is a seedling of the Crimson Rambler. The massed blossoms are semi-double, and the color, on first unfolding, is a reddish or purplish pink, turning to amethyst, and finally to a steel-blue, or the color of a certain class of violets, the yellow stamens appearing in sharp contrast to the blue petals. Plant vigorous; shining foliage; few thorns, and considered perfectly hardy.

Crimson Rambler. Introduced from Japan, the land of wonders. Another season's trial fully justifies all the praise that has been given it in the past. During nearly the entire summer it has a mass of rich, glowing crimson, and every one who has it is delighted with it. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free-flowering; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in a season when well established. The flowers are produced in long trusses and panicles, often measuring 8 or 9 inches long and 6 or 8 inches across, pyramidal in shape, often 35 to 40 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson. The color is simply superb and is retained unfaded or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark Roses, for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing Rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. If grown in beds and pegged down, it makes a brilliant display with its profusion of bloom, large clusters shooting out from each joint. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.

Dorothy Perkins. New. This is a splendid new, shell-pink climbing Rose. It attracted much attention at the Pan-American Exposition, where a bed of 14-months-old plants produced a show of bloom unequaled by any other variety, unless it was the famous Crimson Rambler. This new Rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of 30 or 40, and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, sweet-scented and of a beautiful shell-pink, a color that is almost impossible to accurately represent by lithography. Raised from seed of *Rosa Wichuraiana*, crossed with that grand old Rose Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Absolutely hardy. Mr. Wm. Scott, the Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture at the Pan-American, says regarding Dorothy Perkins: "This has exactly the habit of the well-known Crimson Rambler. It has flowered splendidly and been very brilliant. This seems to me to be a great acquisition, and I believe it to be a good forcing Rose. The individual flower is larger than the Crimson Rambler, but it is a beautiful shell-pink in color."

Empress of China. A very hardy, free-flowering, climbing Rose, of good size, blooming in clusters; bright pink flowers; very attractive. It is practically everblooming, for on good-sized plants, when well established in the ground, flowers may be expected the whole season.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in clusters. Not so hardy as others.

Luechstern. New. Flowers single, in large clusters; bright rose, with a distinct white eye like a cineraria; foliage and habit resemble Crimson Rambler. A very distinct and valuable variety.

Pink Rambler (*Euphrosyne*). What is said of White Rambler applies equally to this except the color of the flowers is pure shiny rose, the partially open buds being bright, light carmine, thus producing a strong and pleasing contrast. The flowers



Baby Rambler Rose (see page 87)

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

often change to creamy white when fully matured. The numerous yellow stamens lend an additional charm to the flower. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flowers, and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is fully the equal of Crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Russell's Cottage. Dark crimson; very double and full. Strong grower.

Rubin. New. Another acquisition resembling the Crimson Rambler, but having larger flowers of a deep red or ruby color. Very attractive.

White Rambler (Thalia). A worthy companion for the Crimson Rambler. In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flower, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color, which in Thalia is pure, clear white. Flowers quite fragrant and last for a long time after cutting.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). The only yellow, hardy climbing Rose. It has been thoroughly tested and found to successfully withstand, without protection, a continued temperature of zero and below. It is similar to Crimson Rambler in manner of blooming, the flowers being in immense clusters, and having the same lasting qualities, remaining in bloom three to four weeks. The plant is even freer in growth than Crimson Rambler, and soon makes a fine, showy specimen.

MOSS ROSES

Strong, vigorous growers, much admired for their moss-covered buds; hardy. Most varieties bloom but once in a season, but remain for a long time and are very handsome.

Comtesse de Murinais. Pure white; flowers large, full and fragrant; very desirable. The finest white Moss Rose.

Crested. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Very beautiful; free from mildew.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large, appearing to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Salet. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of all the class.

Perpetual White. Pure white. Produces very few flowers.

White Bath. White. Sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white Moss Rose. Budded plants.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

A most beautiful class of half-hardy Roses, combining to some extent the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual with the free-blooming qualities and bright colors of the Teas and Noisettes. Hybrid Noisettes should be in every collection, as they are among the best ever-blooming varieties.

Duchess of Albany. This variety is a sport from La France, deeper in color, more expanded in form and larger in size.

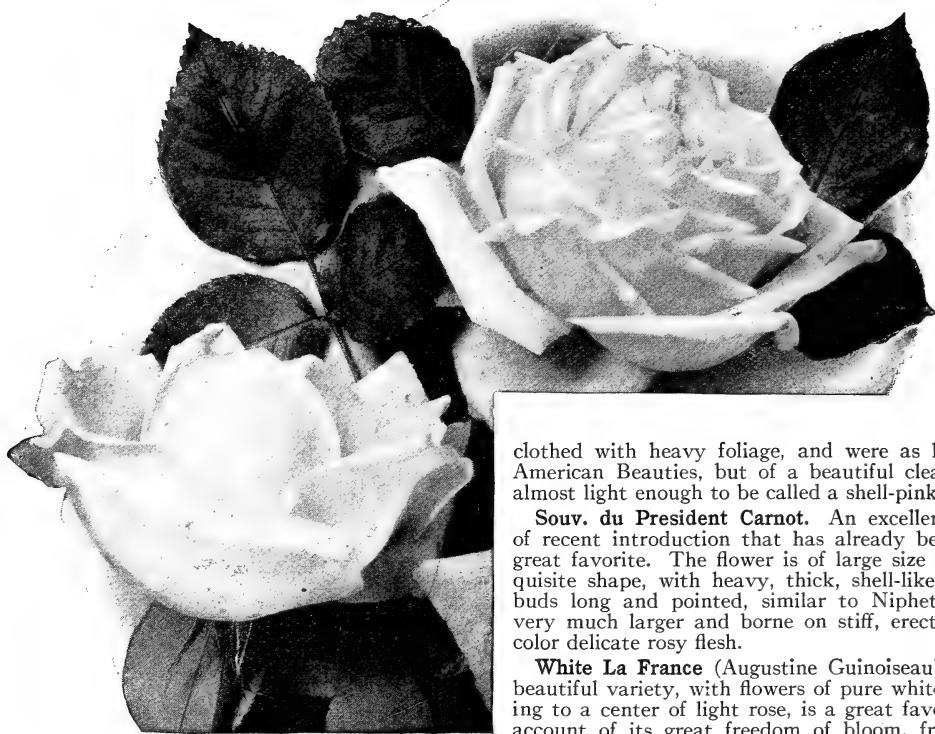
The flowers are deep, even pink, very large and full, highly perfumed and of first quality in every respect. The growth of the plant is vigorous; habit good, and the flowers produced in extraordinary profusion, the plant being continually covered with handsome blooms.

La France. Delicate silvery rose; very large and full; an almost constant bloomer, equal in delicacy to a Tea Rose; the most pleasing fragrance of all Roses. Only a moderate grower. A very popular variety.

Liberty. This Rose marks the limit of glorious deep, yet bright coloration in a family by no means deficient in warm, rich hues of crimson red. Most nearly approached by Meteor in color, this newcomer surpasses that standard variety in purity, being without the tendency to blacken that Meteor exhibits; and the blue cast sometimes seen on the fully expanded petals of Meteor, has not been detected in any degree whatever, upon a single one of many critically examined blossoms of Liberty. This novelty does not exact a temperature in excess of that generally accorded to other Roses when grown under glass. Liberty is destined to become the one dark-flowered Rose for both commercial and private use.



Maman Cochet Roses (see page 91)



HYBRID TEA ROSES. continued

Madame Caroline Testout. Clear pink in color—there is nothing in the Rose line that can approach it in color—and the flower is as large as Baroness Rothschild, and as free as La France. If our judgment is not mistaken, it will make a sensation in the cut-flower market when brought in good shape, and will command such prices that it will be a most profitable Rose to grow.

Meteor. As a dark crimson perpetual-blooming Rose, this ranks as one of the best yet introduced of any class. It is especially valuable for summer and fall, blooming either in the greenhouse or in open ground, and, where there is a demand for fine Roses in summer, will become a great favorite.

Mrs. Robert Garrett. A beautiful large Rose of exquisite shape, finish and blending of colors. It was raised by Mr. John Cook, of Baltimore, Md., the result of a cross between Sombreuil and Madame Caroline Testout. It partakes largely of the latter variety in habit of growth, in foliage, spines and stems, and in shape of flowers shows a complete blending of both parents. The flowers are very large, on strong stems, clothed with clean, heavy foliage and strong spines. The buds are long and pointed in shape, and open up beautifully into a full, rounded flower. In shape of bud and half-open flower it very much resembles Souvenir du President Carnot, but is very much larger; color a glowing shell-pink, very deep in the center; the fragrance is delicate and pleasing. A correspondent of the "American Florist," in commenting on this Rose last March, says: "The exhibit of Mr. Cook was a departure from the rest, as it was a vase of Roses. But such Roses! They towered above the carnations, on strong stems

clothed with heavy foliage, and were as large as American Beauties, but of a beautiful clear pink, almost light enough to be called a shell-pink."

Souv. du President Carnot. An excellent Rose of recent introduction that has already become a great favorite. The flower is of large size and exquisite shape, with heavy, thick, shell-like petals; buds long and pointed, similar to Niphotos, but very much larger and borne on stiff, erect stems; color delicate rosy flesh.

White La France (Augustine Guinoiseau): This beautiful variety, with flowers of pure white, shading to a center of light rose, is a great favorite on account of its great freedom of bloom, fragrance and large flowers. A vigorous grower, producing a great number of buds and flowers; excellent for planting in cemeteries. Small plants.

**GENERAL COLLECTION OF
TEA, NOISETTE AND EVER-
BLOOMING ROSES**

Tea Roses are among the most important on account of free blooming, fragrance and delicate colors and fine form. The most popular sort where they can be grown. Not very hardy and require more care and attention.

Noisette, mostly vigorous climbers; bright green foliage; delicate-tinted flowers which have a tendency to grow in clusters.

Agrippina (China). An excellent Rose for bedding or pot culture; continuous bloomer; color fine velvety crimson.

Beaute Inconstante (the Rose of many colors). A single plant bears flowers ranging in color from coppery yellow, bluish pink, carmine and apricot to light crimson. The bud is especially fine, being a coppery orange-scarlet, all the variations of coloring appearing in the open flower. A strong, healthy grower and a prolific bloomer.

Bon Silene. Rose-carmine, shaded with salmon; fragrant and very free-flowering. Valuable for the buds.

Bride. An ever-blooming pure white Tea Rose of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back. It is a very free-blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.

TEA ROSES, continued

Bridesmaid. In this exquisite new Tea Rose we have an improved Catherine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Mermet, on account of its exquisite shape, large, solid, firm buds, with long, stiff stems, has long been considered one of the best cut-flower varieties; its only defect has been that in dark, cloudy weather it becomes a washy dull color. Bridesmaid, at all seasons, is a clear, delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of Mermet, with large, handsome, pointed buds on long, stiff stems.

Catherine Mermet. (T.) Bright flesh-color, with the same peculiar luster possessed by La France. Large, full and beautiful. One of the finest Tea Roses.

Cornelia Cook. Extra fine, pure, waxy white flowers; extra large and perfect buds. Fine winter bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant. Soft rosy flesh, changing to deep rose, edged with silver; beautiful in bud and highly fragrant.

Etoile de Lyon. This is considered one of the finest yellow bedding Roses for outside planting. It is, moreover, one of the hardiest in the Tea section. It blooms freely, and every flower is a gem. It equals Marechal Niel in size; strong bushes. Very sweet-scented; the color is a rich golden yellow.

Francisca Kruger. This Rose has taken a foremost position as a Rose for general culture; and its striking color and free growth give it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Unlike any other Rose in our list.

Golden Gate. This is another grand new Rose of surpassing beauty. The buds and flowers are of beautiful form, extra large size, resembling very much in shape and size that grand old variety, Niphethos. Ground color creamy white, beautifully tinged with golden yellow, bordered with clear rose.

Gruss an Teplitz. As a bedding Rose this is one of the finest and most useful varieties ever sent out. It will take rank with Hermosa or Soupert. The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, rich, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant, the freest grower and most profuse bloomer of any ever-bloomer. The mass of color produced is wonderful, and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum-color. A queen among scarlet bedders. It is a perfect sheet of richest crimson-scarlet all summer. It will undoubtedly supersede Agrippina, Queen's Scarlet and others of this class.

Helen Gould, or Balduin. Claimed by the introducers of Helen Gould to be a different Rose from Balduin. While the identity of this Rose is in dispute, it has proved so satisfactory with us that we have planted it largely. This is probably the most beautiful and satisfactory Rose for general planting ever introduced in America. It has proved itself to be the strongest-growing, freest-blooming, largest-flowering and hardiest Rose in existence. It is a better Rose for general planting than American Beauty—the dream and hope of every Rose-grower for years past. The flowers are full and perfectly double, the buds beautifully made, long and pointed. The color is a warm, rosy crimson, like the color of a ripe red watermelon. It is as hardy as La France, and one of the best, if not the very best, Roses for winter blooming.

Hermosa (Bengal). Always in bloom and always beautiful. The flower is cupped, finely formed

and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, very fragrant. A favorite with every one.

Homer. Soft, clear rose, with a salmon shade.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A beautiful Rose, with elegant, large-pointed buds and very large, full double flowers; color delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems, with rich, glossy foliage, making it one of the finest Roses for corsage wear or any other use to which cut-flowers can be put.

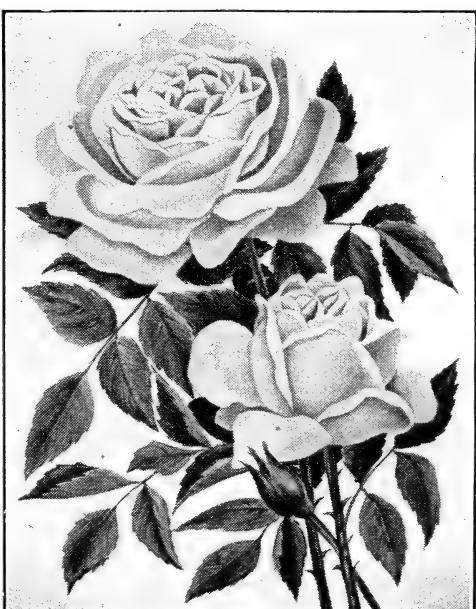
Mad. Welche. An extra-fine variety; very large, double and of beautiful rounded form. Color apricot-yellow, very heavily shaded throughout the center of the flowers with a dark orange-red, variable at times, frequently coming light canary, with deep shadings. The flowers are large, of good size and substance, and endure well after opening, giving the bush a handsome appearance.

Madam Falcot. Deep apricot, shaded buff.

Mad. Hoste. Ivory-white, changing during the heat of midsummer to canary-yellow, with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer. Flowers and buds of large size, and can always be cut with long stems. Highly prized for cut-flowers on account of its superb buds and long stems. One of the finest for bedding out or for forcing for winter flowers.

Mad. de Watteville. A strong, vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; outer petals feathered with bright rose; very fragrant; flowers large and of beautiful shape.

Maman Cochet. In bud it resembles the Mermet family, being long and shapely, borne on long, stiff stems. It is of the largest size, and the flower is built up or rounded, and very double. The color is a deep rose-pink, the inner sides of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. We pronounce this the finest Rose by far that has been introduced from France in the past five years. We can with full confidence recommend this Rose.



Soleil d'Or Roses (see page 87)



Frau Karl Druschki Roses (see page 86)

TEA ROSES, continued

Maman Cochet, White, or Priscilla. The charming new white Tea Rose. Another new American Rose. It belongs to the Tea class, being a child of that grandest of bedding or outdoor Roses, Maman Cochet. Its habit is exceedingly strong and upright, like its parent, and it possesses the same large beautiful, healthy foliage, and is a most profuse and constant bloomer. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout, and are delightfully tea-scented. It is by far the finest and most reliable white bedding Rose yet produced. Any one can have the very finest Roses for cutting all summer and autumn by planting a few bushes of it. It is without doubt the largest white Rose, both in bud and flower.

Marie Van Houtte. White, slightly tinged with yellow. One of the handsomest Tea Roses. Free grower and fine bloomer.

Niphetus. (T.) Pale yellowish white; often snowy white. Long, large buds. Very beautiful.

Papa Gontier. A grand red Tea, of fine, crimson shade and silken texture (as distinct from velvety texture). The bud is of fine size and graceful form, on good-length stem. Desirable for cut flowers.

Perle des Jardins. Fine straw-yellow, sometimes deep canary-yellow; very large and full, and of the most perfect form. One of the finest Roses grown. Steps at once into fame as the finest dwarf yellow Rose we have. Distinct from all other Tea Roses. Probably better known than any other yellow Rose.

President. A lovely Rose, fresh, carmine-pink; extra large size; very double and full; free bloomer; delicious tea scent.

Rainbow. An elegant new striped Tea Rose, of strong, healthy growth and exceedingly free-flowing habit. The buds are large, on strong, stiff stems. Color a beautiful shade of deep pink, distinctly striped and mottled with bright crimson, elegantly shaded and toned with rich amber. It makes beautiful buds and flowers of large size, with thick, heavy petals; very fragrant. A useful variety for cut-flowers.

Safrano. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose. Valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. This is undoubtedly one of the finest and most perfect Roses of this class; hardy and free-blooming; of beautiful, clear flesh-color, edges blush. Superb.

Sunset. The flowers are of large size, fine, full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. Color a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with deep ruddy copper.

Viscountess Folkestone. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white and lustrous as satin. When in full bloom it is like a fine white peony, but without a suggestion of stiffness.

White Perle des Jardins. We think that every lover of white Tea Roses will be delighted with White Perle. It will be found totally distinct from Bride or any other white Rose. A great Rose.

White Maman Cochet. See Maman Cochet.

CLIMBING TEA and NOISETTE ROSES

Beauty of Glazenvwood (Fortune's Double Yellow). Hardy. Bronzed yellow or copper and fawn-color.

Caroline Goodrich, or Running General Jacqueminot. This Rose has finely formed, very double flowers, fragrance most delicious. A hardy climbing Tea and should not be classed with the hardy climbers that bloom but once a year. Color the same as that of General Jacqueminot.

Chromatella (Cloth of Gold). Clear, bright yellow, very full and double; beautifully formed buds and flowers; very fragrant.

Gloire de Dijon. A combination of salmon, orange and buff; flowers large and of good globular form. Hardy.

Gold of Ophir (Ophire). Salmon-yellow, shaded with coppery red. One of the most beautiful of the climbing Roses.

Kaiserin (Climbing). See Mrs. Robert Peary.

La Marque. Pure white buds, open flower, tinged light canary-yellow; large and full.

Mad. Alfred Carriere. Flesh white, with salmon-yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful deep yellow; large, full and of globular form. Very sweet.

Meteor (Climbing). This Rose has gained a world-wide reputation as the finest crimson ever-blooming climbing Rose in cultivation. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing Rose Meteor, of which it is a sport. An extremely strong-growing variety, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in a single season, under favorable circumstances. South of the Ohio river it would be perfectly hardy, while in the extreme North it could be laid on the ground and covered with leaves or straw.

Mrs. Robert Peary (Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). A sport from that grand hardy ever-blooming Rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. It

CLIMBING TEA ROSES, continued

has the same beautiful creamy white flowers and splendidly shaped buds and, in addition, has a remarkably strong climbing habit of growth, sending up shoots 10 to 12 feet high.

Perle des Jardins (Climbing). Identical with Perles des Jardins, except that it is a vigorous climber. A grand addition to our Roses. It will rank with the very best.

Reine Olga de Wurtemburg. The people in the South would do well to employ this beautiful sort for covering verandas and trellises. Color a rosy carmine, suffused with yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong-growing red climbing Rose. It is a grand pillar Rose in the South. Flowers full and well formed.

Reve d'Or. One of the grandest climbing Roses. A splendid robust climber, with the very best of foliage. A good plant will soon go to the top of a two-story house and cover space proportionately large the other way. Such a plant in full bloom, with its graceful flowers of delicate coloring, is a charming sight. Color apricot-yellow, with orange and fawn tints; petals of superb and delicate texture; flowers moderately full, always pretty and

graceful, whether in bud or full open; a very profuse bloomer.

Solfaterre. Fine, clear sulphur-yellow; large, full and double. Very sweet.

White Banksia. White and yellow; thornless.

White Marechal Niel. This Rose is an exact counterpart of Marechal Niel in every respect except the color of the flowers. Identical in growth, foliage, climbing habit, etc. The flowers are white.

Wm. Allen Richardson. Orange-yellow, center coppery yellow. Very rich.

Wootton (Climbing). A fine large double flower, bright cherry-crimson. A beautiful free-flowering Rose that is completely covered with bloom the entire season. Will make shoots 10 to 15 feet long in one year.

TREE ROSES

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy Rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, are tree-shaped and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or Rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson.

SHASTA DAISIES

(*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum*)

Originated by Luther Burbank, from whom we secured our supply. Too well advertised by this time to need any long description. A marvelous combination of size, grace, abundance and general effectiveness of flowers, which are borne on long, clean, strong stems; flowers snowy white or cream-colored, 4 or 5 inches across.



Shasta Daisies

Alaska (New). The whole plant, roots, stems, leaves, buds and flowers are gigantic, but compact and graceful in every respect. The marvelous combination of size, grace, glistening whiteness, abundance and general effectiveness of the flowers, which are borne on long, clean, strong stems, will place it at once far ahead of all others of its class.

Under the ordinary field cultivation given Chrysanthemums, the flowers average 4½ to 5 inches across on stems 2 or 3 feet long; with 38 to 42 wide petals and a very small disk; with proper disbudding are produced perpetually, though more abundantly at the usual blooming season.

California (New). Another giant in growth, and in most respects similar to Alaska, but the buds and half-opened flowers are of a most pleasing clear, pale lemon-yellow, with two rows of petals. When a day or two old these gradually change to pure white. The combination is exceedingly pleasing. The flowers average 4 to 5 inches across, and, with ordinary care, are produced perpetually. The common varieties of *Chrysanthemum maximum* are as weeds when compared with these.

Westralia (New). This is distinguished by its branching habit, which is a strong characteristic in one of the parents of the whole Shasta Daisy Family—the Japanese Field Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Nipponicum*).

Well-grown plants are 3 to 4 feet high and nearly as much through; buds and newly opened flowers are of a pleasing cream-color, semi-double, 3 to 4 inches across and are produced on fairly long stems in bewildering profusion.

See also our four-page "Shasta" Daisy Circular

INSECT PEST REMEDIES

Apple Tree Aphis

QUASSIA CHIPS SOLUTION

8 pounds quassia chips; 7 pounds of whale-oil soap

The quassia chips are boiled in about 1 gallon of water to each pound of chips for 5 hours. The soap is added while hot and allowed to dissolve. This solution is then diluted with 100 gallons of water. Use with sprayer when warm.

Woolly Aphis

4 pounds resin; 3 pounds sal-soda

The following remedy is taken from the Secretary's report, California State Board of Horticulture: "Four pounds of resin, 3 pounds of sal-soda, water to make 4½ gallons; dissolve the sal-soda in a few pints of water; when thoroughly dissolved, add the resin, heat until dissolved and add water finally. Use 1½ pints of this solution to the gallon of water. Use at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit."

Tent Caterpillar

3 pounds whale-oil soap; 3 pounds sulphur; 1 can lye; 1 gallon kerosene

The egg clusters must be sought for during the winter months when, the trees being leafless, the eye will readily detect them; after being hatched out, their nests are so conspicuous that there can be no excuse for neglecting to destroy them, and where any of these pests appeared last season, thorough search must be made for these rings of eggs (which are generally found on the small branches), collecting and destroying by pouring boiling water on them or by burning them.

The following solution, if properly applied, will destroy the young larvæ: Three pounds soap (whale-oil or good home-made soap), 3 pounds sulphur, 1 can lye, boil one hour in 4 gallons water; add 1 gallon kerosene oil, boil slowly 20 minutes, then add 25 gallons of water. Use with spray pump. Do not use copper kettle in preparing solution Nos. 1 and 2, but use kettle made of iron or some other metal.

Winter Spray for San Jose Scale and Curl-Leaf

50 pounds lime; 50 pounds sulphur; 50 pounds stock salt

This will make 150 gallons of wash. Use in fall as soon as leaves have dropped and again in early spring before the buds begin to swell. Slake 50 pounds of lime, then add the 50 pounds of sulphur; boil it over a brisk fire for one hour, then place all the salt with it in the boiler and boil for 15 minutes more, then add the necessary amount of water to make 150 gallons. This solution should be used at a temperature of at least 100 degrees. Before using, strain it. The utility of this wash depends a great deal upon the strength of the sulphur. It is, therefore, recommended that those who use this wash have a Beaumes scale for acid. When it shows about 8 degrees when cold it is of proper strength. These scales can be obtained through any druggist.

For Woolly Aphis and San Jose Scale

100 pounds lime; 100 pounds sulphur; 15 pounds blue vitriol

Take 100 pounds of sulphur and put into a 40-gallon kettle, add about 4 gallons of water and stir until thoroughly mixed, then add about 20 gallons of water and start your fire under the kettle. Take 100 pounds of good, fresh lime and slake it in a box, keeping the lime covered with water while it is slaking; add this slowly to the sulphur; while boiling stir all the while to prevent burning; boil 4 hours and finish about night. Dissolve 15 pounds blue vitriol in hot water, which pour into the compound slowly, keep boiling until smooth, then let it settle for about 15 minutes, after which pour into a barrel and see that you have 30 gallons and no more. Cover your barrel up tight until morning, then open it and, as it begins to cool, keep stirring to prevent a crust from forming. When cool no crust will form and it will keep any length of time.

Take 1 gallon of the compound to 19 gallons of water. Use about 8 gallons of boiling water to 1 gallon of the compound, making up the difference in cold water. Never spray unless the bark on tree is dry.

Summer Spray for San Jose Scale or Greedy Scale

2 gallons water; 1 pound sulphur; 1 pound concentrated lye; one-half gallon fish-oil; one-half gallon kerosene

For summer spraying, take 2 gallons water; put into this 1 pound of sulphur, 1 pound concentrated lye; boil for two hours, then add ½ gallon fish-oil; boil until it makes a hard soap; add ½ gallon kerosene oil, stir well and boil a few minutes. Add to this 25 gallons cold water. For winter spraying, double all the ingredients for the amount of water used. About 1 pound of whale-oil soap can be substituted for the fish-oil.

D. M. Jessee, Washington State Pest Inspector, says, he has tried this solution to his entire satisfaction, and is assured that it will destroy these insects more effectually than any other remedy he has used. Notice what is stated as to strength of summer and winter spraying.

Currant and Gooseberry Slug or Worm

Hellebore is the best of known remedies, and a perfectly effectual one. Properly applied, no harm can possibly result from it. It should, according to Professor Lintner, be used in the following manner: Early in the spring, as soon as the leaves of the currant have fully put forth, watch for the first indications of the hatching and commencement of the young larvæ. You have only to look for these on the lowest leaves of the bushes near the ground. The indications will be numerous small holes eaten into the leaves. Sprinkle powdered hellebore over these leaves, renewing it if washed away by rain, and the desired end is accomplished. If the hellebore remains upon the leaves during the time that larvæ are hatching, all will be killed and none will remain for subsequent spreading over the leaves and for the need of future attention. If the first brood of worms is thus destroyed, there will be few, if any, to form a second brood in June.

The Oyster-shell Bark-louse

Use the same solution as for San José scale herefore described, at intervals of 10 to 15 days from May 10 to June 10. The same solution for winter.

For Powdery Mildew or Other Fungous Diseases

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

6 pounds copper sulphate; 6 pounds fresh lime; 45 gallons water

Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden or earthen vessel, using 4 or 5 gallons of water, which, if hot, will act quicker. In a separate vessel slake the lime and rub until all lumps are broken. Then stir and strain into the copper solution. Dilute and use as soon as possible. The mixture should not stand over 20 hours, as it tends to spoil. Where a good quality of lime is used, 4 pounds will satisfy 6 pounds of bluestone, but it is best to use plenty of lime, as any free sulphate will burn the foliage. Four ounces of Paris green may be added to each 45 gallons of this liquid for all except the peach and other stoned fruits. For these use only 2 ounces. This makes the best and safest combined insecticide and fungicide for general use.

For Codling-Moths, Caterpillars and Slugs

First application, 2 pounds lime, 40 gallons water; later applications, 4 ounces Paris green, 1 pound lime, 50 gallons water

Slake the lime; make a paste of the Paris green, mix thoroughly, and then add water to make the required amount; stir thoroughly while using, and should be thrown on the leaves and fruit in a fine spray. Or, use arsenite of soda spray when fruit has attained size of a hazelnut.

Pear- and Cherry-tree Slug

1 ounce London purple or Paris green; 6 gallons water

The Oregon Bulletin recommends the following remedy: London purple or Paris green mixed with water in the proportion of 1 ounce to 6 gallons, and apply to the foliage with a syringe or spray pump, as promptly destroying this slug.

Woolly Aphis

KEROSENE EMULSION (Government Formula)

2 gallons kerosene; 1 gallon water; one-half pound hard soap

Make a suds of the soap and water and pour boiling hot into the kerosene; churn with a force-pump or a syringe, pumping into a bucket or barrel through a nozzle until completely emulsified. If the mixture is sufficiently hot it will thicken in 5 to 10 minutes, and will be, when cold, of the consistency of butter or soft soap. Dilute with 7 to 12 parts of water to one of emulsion, as occasion requires, and this will kill almost anything in the form of plant-lice. Be careful in using not to burn the foliage.

Arsenite of Soda Spray

2 pounds of commercial white arsenic; 4 pounds carbonate of soda, 2 gallons water

Use 1½ pints to 50 gallons Bordeaux mixture. Dissolve 2 pounds of commercial white arsenic and 4 pounds carbonate of soda (washing soda) in 2 gallons of water, and use 1½ pints to 50 gallons Bordeaux mixture. The easiest way to make the solution is to put both the arsenic and soda in a gallon of boiling water and keep boiling about 15 minutes, or until a clear liquid is formed, then dilute to 2 gallons. If used without Bordeaux mixture or lime, it is liable to burn the foliage.

American Pomological Society

BIENNIAL MEMBERSHIP, \$2

LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$20

We wish to call the attention of all fruit-growers to the work of the above-named Society and the value of its reports

It is recognized as the natural authoritative body on matters relating to American Pomology. It works hand in hand with the Division of Pomology at Washington, D. C., for a correct nomenclature of American fruits, and is the leading exponent of systematic pomology in the United States.

It has a fund for the express purpose of recognizing new and worthy creations in pomological fruits, and adequate machinery for recording the introductions.

The catalogue of fruits published by the Society, and available to members, is an exceedingly valuable descriptive list of American fruits adapted to the different parts of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

The Society meets biennially. Life members receive a large file of back numbers of the reports, which in book-stores have definite market value. Help to increase the membership roll.

Send fees to John Craig, Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y., or to L. R. Taft, Treasurer, Agricultural College, Michigan.

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ORDER FORM

N. B.—The filling out and mailing to us of this form will save you the trouble of writing a letter to order the nursery stock you want. Please be sure to give full information concerning POINT of DELIVERY, STATE, NUMBER of each VARIETY wanted, with your name and address in full. Your order will receive the same careful attention as if given in our office, or to any of our salesmen.

191

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY
ORENCO, OREGON

Gentlemen: Please ship to me the following nursery stock, either direct, or through your regular collector, for which I agree to pay \$ _____, being the amount shown below, when the trees are delivered in good condition at _____.

State

during

Fall or Spring

-191-

My nearest railroad station

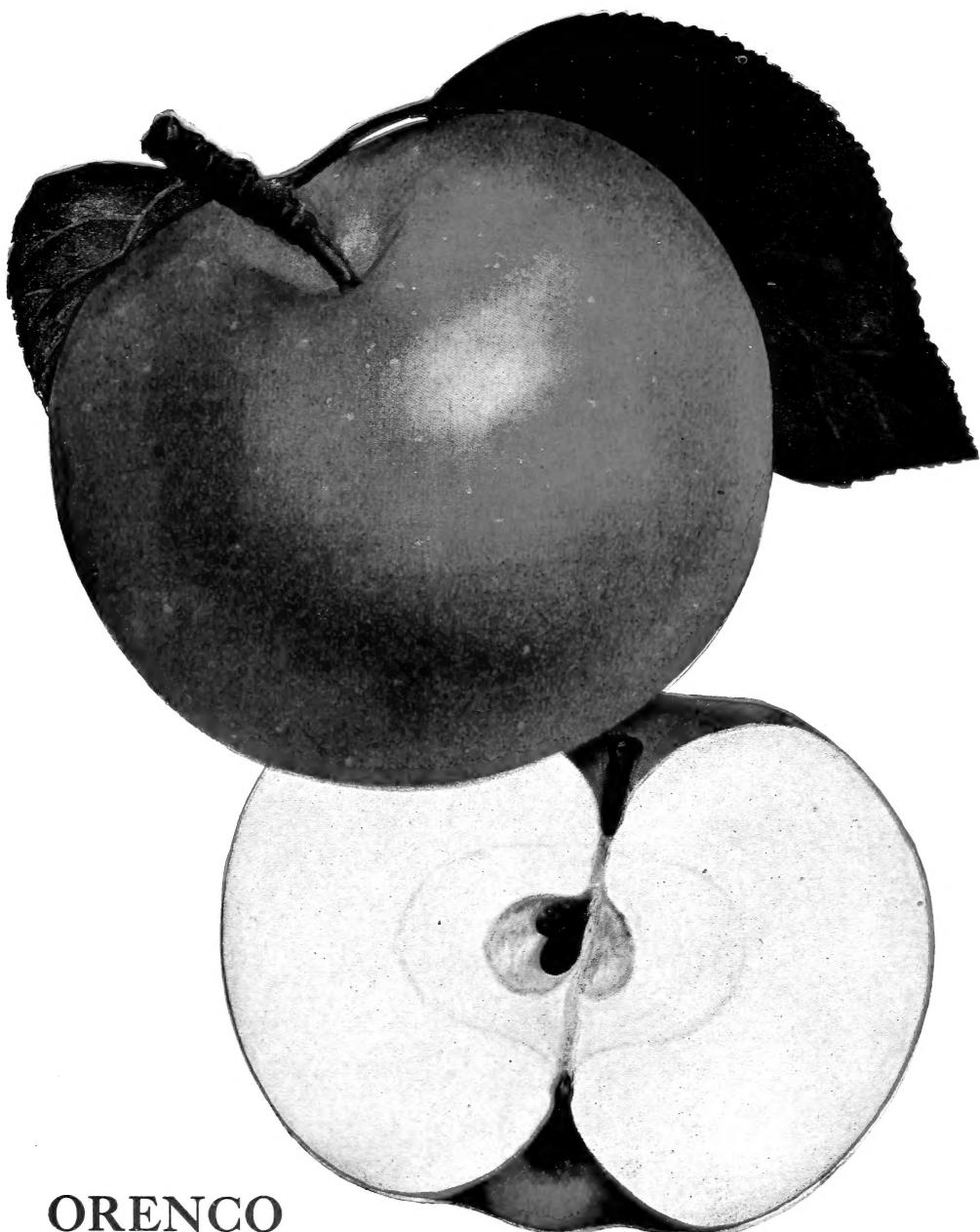
Signed _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. _____ *Street No.* _____

OVER)

The Ideal Dessert Apple



ORENCO

The new dessert Apple. Full red, overspread with numerous light-colored dots. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy, with a very small core. Flavor, mild sub-acid, with a pleasing aroma. Season, November to May. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Superior to McIntosh Red or Spitzenburg as a dessert apple.

ORENCO APPLE



HIS new claimant for public favor originated in the hills a few miles east of Oregon City, in Clackamas County, Oregon; probably half a mile distant from any other orchard or fruit tree, and, as near as the old settlers of that section can remember, is now (1909) about twenty-eight years old. It has borne a regular and annual crop of the most delicious apples for about twenty-three years. The old tree is apparently just in its prime, as it is at this time hardy, vigorous and thrifty, although it has never received any attention or cultivation; yet it is a handsome and symmetrical tree, with sturdy branches that bear up the heaviest loads of fruit without breaking.

In its general habit of growth the tree resembles the Northern Spy, and in the nursery row it is almost impossible to tell the two varieties apart. The foliage of the Orenco is darker and more luxuriant, and it is apparently even more hardy and vigorous than that popular variety.

To describe the fruit of this beautiful apple is not so easy, for it suggests entirely new flavors in apples. Many who have tested it express the idea that it has the flavor of a banana. In general terms it may be described as having a mild, sub-acid flavor, with a very pleasing aroma. The flesh is crisp, tender and juicy, and pronounced by those who have tested it as being the most delicious of dessert apples. The color is bright red, overspread with numerous light dots.

READ WHAT MR. MAXEY SAYS

This letter was written simply to order more trees, not as a testimonial. We did not know Mr. Maxey had any Orencos.

Please send me twenty of your Orenco apple trees. I have one tree only. You sent me one three years ago and last year it was full of the finest apples I ever saw. I am fully convinced that the Orenco is the coming apple to catch the high price and tickle the palate of the aristocrat. I have hesitated all my life in investing in new-fangled apples, but this apple is one that knocks all hesitancy out of me. I am glad I have lived to see this noble apple. The country will rejoice at its coming.

Send me twenty trees; I would be glad to take a thousand if I had room for them.

Respectfully,

(Signed) S. W. MAXEY

Co. Fruit Inspector

Ellensburg, Wn., Feb. 10, 1909.

The Orenco Will Be Sold at the Following Prices

One tree	\$ 1 00	Twenty-five trees	\$18 00
Six trees	5 50	Fifty trees	30 00
Twelve trees	10 00	One hundred trees	50 00

These prices are for strictly first-grade trees, one-year-old tops on three-year-old roots, four to six feet high, delivered to your nearest railroad station, freight charges paid. Purchasers may have trees sent by express, (paying charges) and deduct five per cent from the regular prices, when the trees will be carefully packed and delivered to the express company.

Address all inquiries to the

OREGON NURSERY COMPANY
ORENCO, OREGON

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